The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6338. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Work of the New-York State Legislature Yesterday.

Legalizing the New-York Street Improvements.

Tweed Ignored in the Senate Committees.

Hauling Superintendent Miller Over the Coals.

The Committee of Seventy and the Legislature.

No Bill Yet Presented or Authorized by Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Senate managed to get through all the business before them in an hour's session this morning. Several bills were introduced, among which was one for an underground railroad in New-York, commonly known as the Vandenbergh scheme, being a tunnel road under Broadway, with a capital of $10,000,000. The same bill has been before the Legislature in past years.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Senator JAMES O'BRIEN introduced a bill providing that all agreements or contracts heretofore made and entered into by any of the officers of New-York in the name of the Corporation of said City, for either regulating or grading, paving or curbing said streets, avenues or public places, which are defective on account of failure to advertise, or any irregularity, may be made valid by the Controller of said City certifying thereon, after a careful examination of all the facts in the case, that the contracting party was acting in good faith.

SENATOR WOOD'S CASE.

The preliminary proceedings in the case of the charges against Senator JAMES WOOD were completed this morning by the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. The Committee consists of three members—Messrs. AMES and ALLEN, Republican, and LORD, Democrat—and was appointed by resolution of the Senate. There is the greatest reluctance on the part of the Senators to serving on this Committee. Senator TIEMANN, of New-York, who moved the appointment of the Committee, expressly stated that he was unwilling to serve, and therefore was not named. Senator ROBERTSON, of the Westchester District, was originally named as the head of the Committee this morning, but emphatically declined, and Mr. AMES was appointed in his place. Mr. AMES is a new Senator from the Clinton and Essex District, once a lawyer but now a banker. He is generally classed among the Administration Senators, though perhaps without sufficient reason. Senator ALLEN is from Chautauqua, and a special friend of Gov. FENTON. Mr. LORD is the Senator from Munroe County, and was Chairman in the last Senate of the Finance Committee.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators met, last evening, to consult as to what course should be taken to fill the vacancies on the committees, Lieut.-Gov. BEACH having declined, as already stated, to fill the blanks left for the Democrats. The Senate will acquiesce in the decision of the presiding officer, and a resolution will be adopted at an early day, filling up the committees with members of the minority. The desires of the Democratic members will be consulted as far as possible, but it is pretty well ascertained that TWEED is to be entirely ignored in the selection. From present appearances it would be idle to take any other course, as it now seems improbable that he has any intention of claiming his seat.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MOULTON, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Insurance Committee to investigate the charges made in the public prints against GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department—particularly with reference to the alleged exorbitant charges made by him for examinations of insurance companies, and his appropriation to his own use of the one-fifth of one per cent. on securities transferred or withdrawn, which the law requires should go into the State Treasury.

THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION.

Mr. MACKAY, of New-York, introduced a bill to reorganize the Board of Commissioners of Emigration by the appointment of the following Commissioners in place of those now holding office: Cyrus Curtis, Francis Loutrell, Andrew Carrigan, Hugh Gardner, Joseph Blumenthal. If Congress shall show a disposition to make a law taking the whole subject of immigration out of the hands of the State authorities, the bill of Mr. MACKAY will not be pushed.

THE BUFFALO CHARTER.

The vote on the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, repealing the infamous charter that was imposed upon the City of Buffalo last Winter by the Tweed Ring, afforded an occasion for drawing the party lines for the first time in the Assembly today. The Senate bill was concurred in by a vote of eighty-four to seventeen—all the Reform Democrats present voting with the Republicans.

THE GRAND JURY BILL.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Judiciary Committee, this morning, reported favorably the bill introduced last week by Mr. HAMLIN, legalizing the extension of the term of the November Grand Jury. The bill as reported has an amendment, offered by Mr. TILDEN, construing the act of 1862 so as to authorize any further extensions of the term of the jury that may be thought advisable. The bill will probably pass without much opposition, although there are many who profess to doubt its constitutionality. S.

The Committee of Seventy and the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Ex-Congressman WHEELER, of the Committee of Seventy, arrived here today, as the representative of that Committee in Albany until the Reform bills now being prepared in New-York shall be ready for presentation to the Legislature. It was quite time that the Committee of Seventy had some one here authorized to speak for them, for they have suffered not a little in the estimation of members from the general belief that certain bills heretofore presented emanated from them, or at least were sanctioned by them. Mr. WHEELER says that the Committee of Seventy is not responsible for any bill thus far presented to the Legislature; that the first bill they propose to offer will be the draft of a new charter for the City of New-York, which will be ready by the middle of next week. They will present it as the fruit of long and laborious examination and discussion, and will ask for it the candid consideration of the Legislature. The idea which has obtained considerable prevalence, how that Committee of Seventy desire or expect to "run this Legislature," he says is entirely erroneous. They only ask that the Legislature proposed by them shall be judged on its merits; and shall be subject to such amendments and improvements as the wisdom of the Legislature shall deem proper. Mr. WHEELER's representations have had a good effect upon members and the stock of the Committee of Seventy has risen fifty per cent. in the estimation of the Albany Solons, since his arrival. There are said to be not less than half a dozen charters for New-York in the course of preparation, and the chief danger would appear to be in the fierce competition that is likely to arise among the champions of the different schemes, and which may possibly result in defeating them all. The main objective point of the authors of some of the schemes will be to create such confusion and rivalry as will prevent the passage of any charter, and leave the City Government substantially as it is at present. Besides the Committee of Seventy's charter, there will be one presented by the Tammany Republicans, by the Regular Republicans, another by the Apollo Hall Democracy, another by the Waterbury Democracy, and still another, it is said, by PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association. With all these rival schemes of municipal government in active competition for legislative favor, and with the Governor's veto hanging as a shadow over each, the prospect of passing any charter that will be satisfactory to the people of New-York is believed by many as exceedingly dubious. The Committee on Privileges and Elections met today, and voted to invite HENRY L. CLINTON to appear before them to argue the points made by TOM FIELDS yesterday, that he could not be expelled for acts committed while a member of last year's Legislature, such acts being known to the constituents who re-elected him.

A bill is being prepared here for the relief of the employes of the New-York City Government, who complain that they have been unable to get their salaries for the last five months. It is also rumored that the Greeley Republicans in New-York are busily engaged drafting a charter for the City, which they propose to put in competition with the charter to be sent up here by the Committee of Seventy. The Greeley charter is said to be mainly an amended patch-work of the present charter, and is designed to retain in office such Tammany Republicans as now hold places by favor of the Ring, and to provide for an increase of their share of municipal patronage. HANK SMITH is here looking after his interests as Police Commissioner, and hopes to be continued in office under the new charter. Mr. VAN NORT is also here to protect himself against adverse legislation as Commissioner of Public Works. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Messrs. AMES, ALLEN, and LORD were appointed a committee to investigate the charges in the New-York *Tribune* against Senator JAMES WOOD, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, the act conferring powers upon the Controller of New-York City was recommitted for amendment to the Senators from that City.

Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill regulating contracts for local improvements in the City of New-York, and assessments for the same. It authorizes the Controller to settle all claims for work done, when he is satisfied by proper and legal certificates that the work has been faithfully done.

THE WARDENS OF THE PORT.

Mr. BENEDICT presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill, amending the act organizing wardens of the Port of New-York. It provides against interference in the direction of property adverse to the wishes of the owners or their representatives, where present, and that wardens shall only exercise their duties in respect to such property so represented upon the application of the parties in interest.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to incorporate the Underground Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to construct subways for a railway in the City of New-York, and for other purposes. It incorporates Andrew Gilsey, Augustus Schell, Henry Bergh, G. P. Lowry, Charles Creary, William R. Martin, O. Vandenburgh, N. B. Laban, John A. Livingston, James M. Taylor and J. C. Benedict, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The road starts at the Battery, and connects with the Hudson River Railway and Harlem Railway by branch. The bill then makes the usual provision for construction.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against placing the Erie Railway under the control of British monopoly.

Mr. JACOBS presented resolutions of the Brooklyn Reform Association relative to assessment and taxation in that city.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the law concerning limited partnerships; also confirming the orders of the General Sessions of the Peace, New-York, and continuing the term thereof.

On motion of Mr. LOUGHRAN, the bill legalizing the acts of ROBERT HILL, Justice of the Peace, of Kingston, Ulster County, was read and passed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. MACKAY, creating a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and conferring certain powers and duties. The bill names Cyrus Curtis, Hugh Gardner, Andrew Corrigan, Cyrus H. Loutrell and Joseph Blumenthal a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, with powers and duties exactly similar to those already passed by the present Commissioners.

INSURANCE.

Mr. MOULTON offered the following:

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor, in his recent Message to the Legislature, has made the following recommendation: "The people cannot be too fully awakened to the dangers inseparable from the growth of monied powers in this country. Whether wielded by individuals or corporations, it makes itself felt everywhere in our politics, and aims to control, and too often does control, legislation in the Federal and State capitals. We cannot directly strike at it in other States or at Washington, but we can begin at the capital of our own State, and set an example to others. There is a popular belief that much of the important legislation in past years has been influenced by the direct use of money. This belief is so general and widespread that it is due to the people that there should be a prompt and thorough legislative inquiry to ascertain whether it is well-founded. If it be so, guilty men should be brought to justice under existing laws, if that is possible; if not, then proper laws should be passed to meet those cases which may hereafter arise. The people will be slow to obey laws which they believe are enacted by a corrupt Legislature. Their demand today is not for Municipal reform only, but for reform in every department of Government, State and Federal, in which abuses may be shown to exist. Authority, whether legislative or executive, to be cheerfully obeyed, must be respected and honored;" and,

Whereas, Various charges have been made in the daily insurance press and otherwise, that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has been, during his official term, and still is, receiving fees and perquisites for his own personal use and emolument, which should by law be paid into the State Treasury, particularly the one-fifth of one per cent. chargeable to insurance companies in the transfer or withdrawal of securities under the supply bill of 1870, chapter —, and it has been chargeable that inordinate and illegal fees have been collected by the Superintendent for making special and other examinations of insurance companies in this and other States, and that money has been raised in large amounts in order to pass alterations of the Insurance laws, conferring additional powers upon the Superintendent in the appointment and selection of receivers and otherwise, and that other irregularities have occurred and still exist in the administration of said Insurance Department; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Insurance be and is hereby authorized, empowered and required to inquire into, investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of said charges and any others relating to the Insurance Department in any respect; that the said Committee be and is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. JACOBS moved to amend the resolution so that the Committee shall incur no expense to the State except for the service of legal processes. Agreed to. The resolution was then adopted.

THE BUFFALO CHARTER.

The bill repealing the charter of Buffalo, passed last session, coming from the Senate, Mr. ALBERGER moved a suspension of the rules, and that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, which, after debate, was carried.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, reported progress, and then the bill was ordered to a third reading, and on further motion, put on its final passage and passed.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington.

The Convention to be Held in Philadelphia June 5.

Issue of the Official Call—Federal Office-Holders Requested to Abstain from the Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The meeting of the Republican National Committee today was largely attended, there being only some seven or eight absentees out of the entire number. The most notable case of absenteeism was Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was not present, either in person or by proxy. The feeling was very harmonious, and the selection of the place and the day was readily made. A very strong effort will be made to push the work of Congress so that a final adjournment may be had before the Convention meets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Republican National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868, met in the Ebbitt House, in this city, today, to fix the place for holding the next National Convention. The following are the names of the Committees, including proxies:

Alabama, James P. Stow; Arkansas, B. F. Rice; California, George C. Graham; Colorado, J. B. Chaffee; Connecticut, H. H. Starkweather; Dakota, Gov. Newton Edmunds; Delaware, Howard M. Jenkins; District of Columbia, Sayles J. Bowen; Florida, T. W. Osborne; Georgia, John H. Cauldwell; Idaho, J. C. Henley; Illinois, C. B. Farwell; Indiana, John Osburn; Iowa, Josiah Tracey; Kansas, S. C. Pomeroy; Kentucky, Allan A. Burton; Louisiana, M. H. Southworth; Maryland, Charles C. Fulton; Massachusetts, W. Claflin; Michigan, Z. Chandler; Minnesota, J. T. Axville; Mississippi, A. C. Fish; Missouri, John B. Clarke; Montana, Lester S. Wilson; Nebraska, E. B. Taylor; New-Hampshire, William E. Chandler; New-Jersey, James Gopsill; New-York, Horace Greeley; North Carolina, William Sloan; Ohio, B. R. Cowen; Oregon, H. W. Corbett; Pennsylvania, William H. Kemble; Rhode Island, L B. Frieze; South Carolina, L. C. Carpenter; Tennessee, Horace Maynard; Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Vermont, Luke P. Poland; Virginia, Franklin Stearns; West Virginia, John R. Hubbard; Wisconsin, David Atwood.

On calling the roll thirty members answered to their names.

Mr. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, the President, called the Committee to order.

Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary, said there were delegations present from several localities, representing cities, desiring that the Convention should be held in such city. He also recommended that the Committee hold a private session from which everybody should be excluded except the agent of the Associated Press. The various delegations could then be heard separately upon their claims. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, a Committee was ordered to be appointed to report a call for a Republican National Convention. Whereupon the Chair appointed as such Committee the following: Senator RICE, of Arkansas; Senator POMEROY, of Kansas; WILLIAM SLOAN, of North Carolina; Mr. COBURN, of Indiana; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; Mr. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, and C. C. FULTON, of Maryland.

Senator NYE was substituted on the Executive Committee in place of Minister DELONG, absent in Japan.

Mr. POMEROY moved that the Convention be held on the first Wednesday in June.

Mr. CORBETT moved an amendment that it be the last Wednesday in May.

Mr. RICE presumed that Congress would adjourn on the third Monday in May, and therefore he was in favor of holding the Convention soon thereafter.

Mr. SNOW, of Alabama, suggested the 23d of May, which amendment Mr. CORBETT accepted.

After a general exchange of opinions, the first Wednesday in June was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 6.

On motion of Senator CHANDLER, the vote was made unanimous.

The Executive Committee then decided to hear what the several cities have to say as to holding the Convention.

The Committee adjourned to the large parlor of the hotel where the delegates were assembled. The Chairman said propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Dr. LORRING said Massachusetts would be generous in her hospitality, and Boston would offer additional inducements.

Mr. WETHERELL presented the claims of Philadelphia, which needed political stimulus. Pennsylvania gave twenty-six electoral votes, which should be secured for the Republicans. The Academy of Music could be secured, and the hotel-keepers would not be exorbitant.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, represented Cincinnati, which was entitled to the Convention as a matter of fairness, beside, it was centrally located, which was important.

Gen. CHIPMAN wrote to suggest Washington, and promised a wigwam, and Ex-Mayor BOWEN seconded the recommendation.

Mr. BURTON spoke of Louisville, and offered every facility.

The Executive Committee then returned to their room, when, on motion of Senator POMEROY, they proceeded to vote by ballot for the place for holding the Convention. The result was—Philadelphia 18, Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2, Boston 3, Louisville 3, Washington 1.

On motion of Representative COBURN, the vote was declared unanimous.

Mr. GORHAM, of California, offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that any test for civil offices in the United States, which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education, would be a violation of the rights of the great majority of the American people who have received a common-school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children a degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of fitness for public station, yet we deem the exclusion of Democrats from office by Republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government, and that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligations assumed by those who consent to become candidates of the Republican Party for public office.

Upon the reassembling of the Committee, the resolutions were withdrawn, Mr. GORHAM stating that while it was evident they expressed the sentiments of the Committee, it was the general desire that the subject should be left for the future.

The Committee then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

At 3½ o'clock the Committee appointed to frame the call reported the following, which, after slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to:

National Union Republican Convention: We, the undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a Convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates. In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed. Public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution. The privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed; offenders punished; responsibility enforced; safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican Party stands pledged to correct all abuses, and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the cooperation of all the citizens of the United States.

The names of the members of the Committee present were authorized to be appended to the above call, and those of absent members obtained before it shall be officially published.

Mr. FULTON proposed the following resolution: That, in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this Committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the General Government, the propriety of abstaining from, seeking, or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention. Some of the members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, and yielding to their request, Mr. FULTON withdrew it. The Executive Committee then, on motion of Senator POMEROY, adjourned *sine die*.

LOUISIANA.

The Latest Aspect of the Situation—Gov. Warmoth Thanks Gen. Emory for His Efficient Service in Keeping the Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—There is comparative quiet today. After the Carterites fled to the Custom-house, the Warmoth Police, as did also their commander, performed the same feat as was performed by a certain French King—marched up the hill and then marched down again. The Warmoth Legislature has been reinforced by the attendance of some of the Carter absentees today in the House of Representatives, but no proceedings of especial importance took place. In the Senate, as usual, there was no quorum. This morning an extraordinary scene took place in the First District or Criminal Court, before Judge E. A. BELL. It appears that the Grand Jury came into Court, and after retiring to their room the Judge sent for them, and had them escorted into the Court-room. He then ordered the translator of the Court to read an article from the *National Republican*, with a bombastic heading, of "Terror; Major T. Morris Chester Assaulted and Shot; Pinchback's Thugs; Success Through Blood." After the reading of the article, he asked the foreman, Mr. GEORGE W. PRATT, if the Grand Jury had taken any action in the matter, to which Mr. PRATT replied they had not. Mr. PRATT was again asked if the Grand Jury had taken any action in regard to the killing of WHEYLAND, and the reply was that they had, and subpœnaes had already been issued for the witnesses this morning. Judge ABELL then read a letter from a prominent member of the Bar, in which the writer stated that the Grand Jury had been packed or manipulated by Gov. WARMOTH. The Judge then discharged the Grand Jury, having sufficient reason to believe that they failed to do their duty, that while not at all inquiring in the dastardly assassination of Major CHESTER, they, with a most astonishing celerity went into the Wheyland homicide. The Judge at the same time issued a *capias* for the arrest of all the parties charged with the Chester shooting and assault. Three State Senators are included in the charge. There was great excitement in Court, prominent members of the Bar being present, and their opinion in general indorsed the action of the Court in discharging the Grand Jury. This Chester case was published in your issue of the 8th instant, and is the one referred to in my dispatch of the same date. The *Republican*, WARMOTH's organ, is out in an extra, this evening, in a tremendous rage at the action of Judge ABELL, and threatens investigation and impeachment of the Judge by the Legislature. Gov. WARMOTH has sent the following letter to Gen. EMORY:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1872.

GENERAL: Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think danger of riot or tumult has about passed. I write to say that I think by tomorrow at 12 o'clock you can safely withdraw your troops to the barracks. I cannot let the opportunity pass to thank you and your troops for your prompt and efficient services in the interests of peace and order during the past ten days, and to assure you of my highest consideration and regard for your prompt and efficient services in the interests of peace and order during the past ten days, and to assure you of my highest consideration and regard for yourself. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

To Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Senator WEST has sent a grandiloquent congratulatory dispatch to Gov. WARMOTH, but not a word of thanks to President GRANT, for his course in relation to the recent troubles. The closing sentence is:

"Say to Gen. EMORY that he has given to history another evidence of his patriotism and judgment."

The Citizens' Committee have met this evening again, and, after discussing the state of affairs are unable to decide what course should be pursued under present emergencies.

A petition has been prepared and has been extensively signed by members of the Bar of this city to the Attorney-General of the United States, requesting his aid in influencing the President to declare martial law. It will be forwarded to-morow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—7 P. M.—The barometer has remained highest with pleasant weather, as on Wednesday afternoon, in the Southern and Gulf States, but the pressure has steadily diminished. An area of low barometer has passed from Dacota eastward to Lake Ontario, with south-west winds on the lower lakes, and threatening weather very generally over all the lakes. The pressure continues low at the Roky Mountain stations, with cloudy weather. The temperature has risen decidedly from Michigan to the East Atlantic coast. North-east winds and light rain have been reported from the West. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati, and risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue low at the Roky Mountain stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather; an area of rising barometer, with clearing weather, extend from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers eastward to the Atlantic and the Hudson River; the low barometer on Lake Ontario move eastward over New-England to-night, with threatening weather and light rain, especially on the Atlantic coast; southerly winds increase to-night on the East Atlantic, veering on Friday to the west, with clearing weather; brisk south-west winds, veering to north-west, prevail on Lakes Erie and Ontario to-night, and to a less extent on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY.

The frost of the early morning of yesterday was followed from 1 o'clock to 8½ by a dense fog. The day was mild for the season. The thermometer indicated at 2 A. M., 31°; 11 A. M., 38°; 2 P. M., 43°; 9½ P. M., 38°. Barometer, 30.15, 30.15, 30.15, 29.98. Corresponding date last year, 25°, 31°, 33°, 34°.

"The Rules of the Assembly."

From the Albany Times, Dec. 9.

Our editorial article under this head in Saturday's issue was based upon the current newspaper report of the form of Mr. HAWKINS' motion, which was represented to be a motion "to suspend the order of business," &c., and upon that statement our argument is conceded to have been correct. But we are now assured that Mr. HAWKINS' motion was made in the regular order of motions and resolutions, and in proof of this we are favored with the following certified transcript from the journal of the House:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1872.

Under the order of business "motions and resolutions," Mr. HAWKINS moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill entitled "An act to confirm orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, continuing the last November term thereof," and that said bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD raised the point of order that, under the rules, no bill can be considered in Committee of the Whole until it has regularly passed through the hands of a Standing Committee and they report thereon. Mr. Speaker ruled the point of order not well taken. Pending the question on the motion of Mr. HAWKINS, on motion of Mr. SMYTH, at 11:53 the house adjourned. A correct transcript from the journal of the Assembly of Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

C. S. UNDERWOOD, Clerk.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

The Flight of Cespedes Discredited in Cuba.

Disgraceful Legislative Troubles in New-Orleans.

Gossip About Congress—Gen. Halleck's Obsequies—Fire-Damp Explosion in a Welsh Colliery.

CUBA.

Explanation of New-York Editorials on Cuban Affairs—Cespedes.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—All the Havana journals this evening publish the following:

"The Cuban Junta pays monthly $2,000 to a Madrid journalist to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence. The telegrams published in the American journals are either forged in New-York or sent by AZCARATE from Madrid. A former Havana correspondent of a New-York journal will manufacture letters there to create the impression that the insurrection has partisans among the Spaniards here, and to allay suspicions regarding the real author. The articles published in the New-York journals as editorials, favoring the insurgents, are written by the insurgents, who pay a third above the usual advertising rates, in order that the articles shall not appear as advertisements, because they understand the discredit under which they would be held."

The journals here make no comment, and state they received the above information from an entirely reliable source. Gen. FERRER-MORA, successor to SEGUNDO CABO CRESPO, arrived here yesterday. Nothing has been received from the Press agents throughout the entire island in answer to diligent inquiries regarding the alleged flight of President CESPEDES.

NEW-MEXICO.

Extraordinary Legislative Troubles—How a Bold Minority Sought to Seize Power.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 10.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives ordered the lobbies to be cleared, today, and the Sergeant-at-Arms called on the Sheriff for aid, which was refused. The Speaker then adjourned the House to 10 o'clock today. The minority Democrats remained in session, elected a Speaker, admitted Democratic members in place of expelled or deceased Republicans. They next arrested Speaker RUDOLPH and two Republicans, holding them prisoners. The Supreme Court ordered the production of these gentlemen, and gave the Democrats twenty-four hours to answer. Mr. RUDOLPH has called on Gen. GRANGER for military to clear the lobbies of the mob. The action of the Democratic minority has been lawless and disorderly in the extreme, and they have endeavored to bully and intimidate the majority by threats of personal violence. The Republicans are firm and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists, and both parties are armed. The daily *New-Mexican* (Republican) charges Postmaster SULLIVAN, the editor of the *Daily Post*, and Secretary WINTERS with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the Legislature for some days past. The *Post* characterizes the statement made by the *New-Mexican* as false and malicious. Secretary WINTERS refused to recognize the new organization made by the Democrats after Speaker RUDOLPH and the Republicans left today, and refused to swear in members at their request. He took this action upon the advice of Mr. SULLIVAN. Their opposition to Judge PALEN has been open, and their reasons have been published daily, but neither sympathize with any movement in opposition to the Republican Party. The *Post* is the most radical paper in the Territory, and an uncompromising supporter of the Administration of President GRANT.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Effects of Mr. Conkling's Speech—A Spicy Religious Debate in the House—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. CONKLING's speech today, of which announcement has been made, was one of the ablest of the many masterly orations made by him in the Senate. It was listened to with marked attention by a full Senate Chamber and well-filled galleries. A portion of the speech was devoted to an exceedingly strong argument against the one-term principle, based on a consideration of merits solely, and another portion was fittingly bestowed upon an exposition of the political emergency which had caused the introduction of the resolution at the time. He showed pretty clearly that the country would want some more serious reason for making an amendment to the Constitution than the personal grievances of the Senator from Massachusetts. The discussion thus opened will no doubt be prolonged for months, and upon the one-term principle the principal political and campaigning speeches of the session are likely to be made. Several speeches upon both sides are already prepared or preparing. The degree of esteem in which the two Senators from New-York are held here was well illustrated by the marked contrast in the attention paid to the speeches of Mr. FENTON last Monday, and Mr. CONKLING's today. Mr. SUMNER was very indignant at what he termed the insinuations and innuendoes of the Senator from New-York, and declared that he would never notice them. He replied to the arguments of Mr. CONKLING by quoting BEN WADE in favor of his amendment, whose opinion he seemed to think worth more than any arguments.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Most of the morning hour in the Senate was taken up by a discussion on the proposition to concur with the House in making an appropriation to make good the deficiency in the expenses of the Kuklux Committee. Mr. THURMAN complained of the Committee for not stopping the investigation when the money appropriated had all been expended. GARRETT DAVIS assigned as a reason why the appropriation should not be made, his oft-repeated maledictions on the Reconstruction law. The Senate voted to concur with the House.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give a hearing to-morrow morning to the women who are conducting the Woman Suffrage Convention here, who will report before the Senate Committee the effort before the House Committee last year to secure an admission of their right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment. These women wanted the Committee to have the hearing in the Senate Chamber, and admit the public; but it was decided that there was nothing in the occasion to warrant so great a departure from the usual custom, so the hopes of WOODHULL & Co. to try their vocal powers in the Senate Chamber will be deferred for some time longer.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The leaven of the civil service is working actively in political circles, and, as might have been expected, is evolving a most vigorous opposition even in quarters where it was not expected—among men who deem the scheme impracticable. It is doubtful if the proposition will be strong enough in Congress to give the President the appropriation for the Advisory Board which he has asked for. Much will depend upon the course of the Democrats, who will act not according to their convictions upon this subject, but whichever way will damage and embarrass the Administration most. In the meantime the President is adjusting the system as rapidly as possible, and to avoid the embarrassment pending the preparation of the grouping of officers, and the rules for examination, the following rule was today promulgated providing for temporary appointments:

Fourteenth.—Pending the completion of the methods of investigation and examination contemplated by these rules, nothing in them shall prevent the appointment, designation or employment without examination, except as already provided by law, of persons temporarily to fill vacancies when it shall appear that the necessities of the public service demand that such vacancies be immediately filled, but such appointments, (except when made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,) designations or employments shall terminate as soon as the details of investigation and examination for filling such vacancies have been completed by the Advisory Board.

THE FUNDING OF THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Ways and Means Committee today for the purpose of responding to the inquiry which that Committee is pursuing under the resolution of Mr. COX, of December last, as to whether the funding of the loan thus far has or has not produced an increase of the debt. The Secretary explained in detail the operation of funding thus far, and convinced the Committee that there had been no such increase of the debt as was prohibited in contemplation of the law. He further explained that the very language of the law contemplates precisely the thing which happened when the five per cents were put out, and the six per cents taken in. Ninety days' notice before redemption is required to be given by the law, and it makes no difference what amount of coin the Secretary may have on hand with which to redeem, he cannot stop interest except as the law provides. It is altogether likely that, so far as the matter of interest is concerned, it will be nearly equalized by the failure of the called bonds to come in promptly. Though interest ceased Dec. 1 on one hundred millions, from twelve to fifteen millions are yet outstanding.

THE FISHERIES.

Gen. BANKS will report to-morrow House Bill No. 488 to carry into effect the treaty provisions in respect to the fisheries. Gen. BUTLER has given Gen. BANKS formal notice that he will oppose the bill, and one of the Democratic members of the Committee says that a very decided opposition may be expected from his side of the House. The Committee anticipate that it will be under discussion for two or three weeks, but are confident of its final passage. In its present shape they propose by recommending certain auxiliary legislation to abundantly satisfy the fishermen with the disposal of their interests. The main proposition of this kind thus far considered is to create by statute drawbacks upon the imported materials for ship-building. They have information that the opposition of fishermen on the subject of bounties has been greatly exaggerated.

A SPICY RELIGIOUS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The time of the House today was mainly occupied with the funeral ceremonies of ROGER WILLIAMS. Mr. EAMES delivered an eloquent eulogy in connection with the joint resolution accepting the statue recently presented by Rhode Island. Gen. BANKS objected to the estimate which Mr. EAMES put upon the religious intolerance of the Massachusetts Puritans, and defended them so eloquently that he drew nearly all the House in a compact circle around him. Mr. COX wittily defended Rhode Island and her founder, and reflected upon the colonial forefathers of Massachusetts in a way that called from Gen. BUTLER a defense of the Puritans and their religious tenets, which was received with equal warmth. So much religion does not often find vent on the floor of the House, and a spicier debate has not been heard this session.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Mr. DAWES' resolution asking for a select committee to look into the Louisiana troubles went over on the objection of Mr. KERR. It is, therefore, through no fault of the Republicans that that matter must wait.

Dispatche to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

James F. Leggatt, of Kansas, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Horace H. Harrison, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; First Lieutenant George W. Chelson to be Captain; Second Lieutenants H. S Weeks, John M. K. Davis, A. M. Raphael and D. B. Wilson to be First Lieutenants.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today made the following confirmations:

John C. Hillman, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory. Assessors of Internal Revenue—H. M. Taylor, Third District of Texas, vice Moore, removed; John Hogan, Third District of Louisiana, vice Hardy, removed; John A. Place, Twenty-third District of New-York, vice Wheeler, removed. Collectors of Internal Revenue—James P. Deven, Fourth District of Georgia; B. F. Bell, Second District of Georgia. Postmasters—Adram Hawkins, Rochester, Minn.; David W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; Prosper Carroll, White Water, Wis.; A. J. McCoy, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Henry Roberts, Providence, Penn.; Miss L. H. Randall, Oxford, Miss.; David K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis.; Jonah D. Treat, Elko, Nevada, and a large number of First and Second Lieutenants in the regular army.

Fire Damp Explosion in a Welsh Mine—Great Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A terrible fire damp explosion occurred yesterday in the Oakward colliery, Wales, and all of the miners have probably perished. Eleven have been taken out dead, and search is being made for more missing. Flames broke out at the explosion and destroyed all the buildings and machinery.

Programme for the Obsequies of Major-Gen. Halleck at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Gen. HALLECK's funeral takes place at Christ Church, Episcopal, in this city, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next. The military escort will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, ranking officer of the Military Division of the South. The escort will be composed of portions of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Fourth and Sixteenth Infantry, with the band of the Seventh Cavalry. Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge Wm. B. Belknap, Mayor John A. Carpenter and Capt. Z. M. Sherley will be among the pall-bearers. In addition to the family, the following officers have been selected as principal mourners by Mrs. HALLECK's wish: Cols. Scott, Lyford and Taylor, Gens. Cullum, Fry, Baird and McFerran, Surgeon Milhau and Lieut. Barden, who all are or have been members of Gen. HALLECK's personal or general staff.

Cable Brevities.

Viscount PARKER has been declared a bankrupt.

Admiral INGLEFIELD, the recently appointed naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is on his way here.

A remonstrance from 800 Paris manufacturers has been sent to the French Assembly against increased duties on raw cotton or silk.

The *Journal* of Paris praises the American people for their liberal donations of food, clothing and money to the war sufferers of France.

Very little opposition is made in the Paris Chamber of Commerce against the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER, the French Minister of Finance, will, in two weeks, pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity.

The representative of Great Britain has delivered to the Emperor of Germany the memorandum of the British Government relative to the San Juan boundary question.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the Crown to the increase of discontent in the Empire from misgovernment, and opposes an increase of taxation for military purposes.

Mr. MILLBANK, M. P. for North Yorkshire, has denounced the course of Sir CHARLES DILKE, promising to call on him to repeat in Parliament his declarations in regard to the Crown and the Government.

The United States squadron, consisting of the *Wabash*, *Shenandoah*, *Wachusett*, *Plymouth*, *Brooklyn* and *Juniata*, is in the harbor of Nice. Commodore ALDEN is in command, having succeeded Rear-Admiral BOGGS.

CONGRESS.

The Presidential One-Term Question in the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Conkling on Sumner's Resolution.

Inquiry into the Motives Prompting the Proposition.

The Movement Intended Only to Affect President Grant.

A Full Consideration of the Main Arguments in Its Favor.

Hurried Impromptu Response from Senator Sumner.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a large number of petitions from several of the States, for the reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis, and especially for the repeal of the protective duties on iron, coal and salt. The petitions, he said, were signed by about 7,000 of the leading men of the State from which they came. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. HAMLIN, of Maine, WILSON, of Massachusetts, and SCHURZ, of Missouri, presented similar petitions.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of the Radical Reform Club of Philadelphia for woman suffrage; also, petitions of colored citizens for the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, appropriating $27,845 additional for the expenses of the Kuklux Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, seized the opportunity to denounce the whole work of reconstruction, and charged the Kuklux outrages and all the disturbances in the Southern States upon the interference of the Federal Government in their affairs. The bill was then passed.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

Mr. CONKLING called up the resolution introduced by Mr. SUMNER, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit service as President of the United States to a single term, and proceeded to submit some remarks thereon.

He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have entered an era of reform—a change has been made in the civil service. It will, I trust, be real and useful. It will be vain if it does not cure the chief evils it is meant to remedy. Place-hunting is one of the great industries of the nation—it is almost a mania. Public employment is set above private occupation, and this, though for the honest and the competent, public employment is the poorest field of American exertion. Public agents and representatives have been hindered in their duties, and their time taxed, by applicants for for office. In this way their usefulness has been impaired, and they have been much belied, too, by those who cannot understand that any man or anything is honest, and who feel robbed whenever an appointment is made without, in some way, paying toll to them. The President has been made the object of gross assault because he would not yield to demands sometimes sordid and vile, touching "patronage;" and the purest public administrator has been exposed to suspicion of abusing the appointing power for personal ends. These evils, among others, have cursed the public service, and the proposed change is not worth trying unless it goes far to uproot them. The very first step in the new plan is to divorce appointments from patronage and favoritism. The head and front of the change is to make the bestowal of place no longer hinge on the will of the appointing power. In other words, we are about to try the withdrawal of political patronage from politics. The first effect and chief merit claimed for this is that nominations and elections by the people will not be helped or hurt by hopes or fears of the gain or loss of place. In the presence of this transition, and facing it on the threshold, a motion is made to amend the Constitution so as to forbid re-elections to the Presidency. We are told that the amendment belongs to the reform—that without the amendment the reform is nothing. The amendment is designed to do away with an alleged wrong of the old system of appointments, and we are told that in dismissing the old system itself, and founding a new and different system, we must also change the Constitution, in order to get rid of a peril to which the old system was open, but which the new system is specially designed to remove. Under usages and regulations of the past, the President, it is said, might aid his re-election by the bad use of patronage,—this is the argument; and now, when we are in the act of shutting out, or fencing in, patronage, so that it cannot be thus used, we are asked to say that the President never shall be re-elected at all. We are in the act of providing that Presidents shall not be re-elected by bad means, and we are told that as part of the same act we must provide that Presidents shall not be re-elected by good means. We are in the act of rooting out the great alleged evil of re-eligibility to second Presidential terms, when we are told that we must not leave re-eligibility standing in the Constitution, even after its alleged evil has been taken away. We are about stripping a thing of the one standing objection to it, and we are told that the thing itself must not exist after the objection is gone. This seems very odd. A common mind sees it all the other way.

To me, the two things seem not only distinct, but opposite. They seem not to belong together at all. They seem to contradict each other. If we were engaged in preserving the present system of appointments, I could see the fitness and the use of removing dangers, real or supposed, belonging to that system. But when we are bringing in a new system, I do not see the need of a constitutional anathema aimed at departing evils. Abuses banished with the old system, and superseded and prevented by the new, would seem not to require further action, certainly not to require action warring on reason in other respects. It may be urged that in spite of the change just begun, a remnant of patronage will still remain. This is true; but to deny that the new measures will shield the great body of the public service, is to discredit and desert reform in advance, and to brand it as a failure. Again, it seems like a blow in the face of civil service reform to eject a man from office merely because he has held it four years. "Removals only for cause;" "tenures depending on good behavior;" "retaining in place those who do their duty"—these are the trite and favorite catch-words of civil service reform. Yet here comes a scheme to fix a constitutional bar sinister upon an officer because he has been an officer four years, and because he has won such public confidence that you can get rid of him only by imposing a legal disability. For these reasons, omitting others, the proposed alteration of the Constitution

seems quite uncalled for now. It seems so uncalled for that we pause to ask why it is here. A Presidential canvass is upon us, and the dominant party is likely to support for re-election the present Chief Magistrate. Does this fact throw any light upon the portentous preamble, and the solemn resolution before us? He must be blind, indeed, who does not see in this proposed amendment, a device, a makeweight, an expedient, to affect the re-election of President GRANT. Ostrich-like, it buries its head, but ostrich-like, it is big with exposure. It wears a vail of preamble, and a fig-leaf of benevolent postponement. It tries to hide its real self under the words:

"This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873."

Our attention was especially called to these words. What are they for? Why are they there? They pretend to give us respite, or reprieve.

One falls into reverie while considering whether most to admire the guilelessness or the skill, the ingenuousness or the ingenuity, which contrived such a mercy for the present. No ordinary forecast descried the need of these deferring words. No common anxiety to abstain from thrusting at the present Executive, strove thus to trip the flying feet of a constitutional amendment. One only usually cautions, would never have gone to such considerate pains. The National Convention will occur in less than half a year, and the election in ten months, and most men, in their loose and careless habit, would not have stopped to think that a constitutional amendment which has made no progress in half a century, might suddenly escape from Congress now, and whirl through the Legislatures of three-quarters of all the States, within so short a time. Without such saving words, however, we might have been cast in a pit. Spreading like fire on a prairie, a furor for the amendment might have swept the country, and when the Convention was ready to nominate, and the people to elect, the candidate might have been found constitutionally dead. Thanks to the forethought of its distinguished mover, the amendment is iron-clad against such a catastrophe. So far, all is well, but only so far. In spite of all this, in spite of the care of the scribe, in spite of the insight of the statesman and the foresight of the prophet, it is an electioneering document still. This was unavoidable, if it was to be brought up before the election. The pith of the measure was the "one-term principle." That could not be left out or covered up. There was the rub, and there was the electioneering efficacy also. If the American people in Congress assembled, and in their respective States, now pronounce for the one-term dogma, how can they stultify themselves, and straightway trample on the dogma, by electing a President for a second term? Such will be the logic when the time comes. In spite, therefore, of the thoughtful provision that the amendment shall not take effect before the people can turn round, it does after all take full effect upon the present canvass. Indeed it is almost a pity that the postponing clause was put in at all—it only rouses suspicion that it was inserted just to throw dust in the people's eyes, and impose on somebody. Worldly minds will believe that gravely putting off the time when the amendment shall take effect, till after a date, after which no one could expect a wise amendment to be ratified, was only a sly way to rid the affair of the appearance of personality, in order to gain for it a more unsuspecting hearing.

Worldly minds will reason that if the real object was to produce no effect on the approaching elections, but only on subsequent elections, the whole purpose would have been attained by deferring the introduction of the amendment till the next session of Congress. The Senator from Massachusetts has been elected and re-elected three times in succession to the Senate for six years each time. During his repeated terms there has been but one occasion before this when the proposition he now brings forward could not have been considered on its merits, without even the appearance of being aimed at any individual. When Mr. LINCOLN's second nomination was approaching such a proposition, had that time been selected for it, would no doubt have been regarded as a thrust at him. Excepting that one occasion, a year could hardly be found during the last thirty-nine years, when the proposition might not have been canvassed without reflecting upon any one. From JACKSON to LINCOLN, neither party, except in one case, has renominated a President, or seriously thought of doing so. Such an innovation could have been canvassed without personality during the present Administration, at any time before antagonisms cropped out, and before public sentiment had ripened in favor of conferring a second term upon the present Executive. But it has been held back, and now, having been heralded for weeks in newspapers, and called "the big gun" of the Senator, it is brought into a political canvass. The fact that it is so brought, implies that urgent reasons prompt it. Is it designed to carry to the country the idea that special objections to a re-election, objections new and urgent, exist in the present case? Is it meant to create the impression that patronage has been specially prostituted of late, or is it deemed necessary to resort to means so unusual to defeat a candidate who cannot be defeated otherwise? The country will construe the proceeding with unerring discernment. The advocates of the candidate at whom this bow is bended will derive encouragement from it. Desperate cases require desperate remedies and heroic treatment. After all the depths and shoals of calumny have been sounded, after falsehood and vulgarity have been poured out till grossness itself is sated, after every weapon in the poisoned armory of rancor has been plied, after the resources of civilized and of savage warfare have been exhausted, what must be the hold of a candidate on the affections and respect of his countrymen, when the last chance of his overthrow is by constitutional amendment! He is not the first magistrate who has undergone persecution, in which hatred, jealousy and baffled intrigue, have mingled their gall in bitter cruelty. The penalties he pays have been paid by the fearless and the upright who have gone before him, and paid, as he pays them, for vindicating the independence and purity of his great office. Injustice is heaped on him, and on those who sustain him. To espouse him is to incur the vengeance and the libels of the most virulent newspapers in the land. Presses and demagogues vie with each other in assaults upon him; but this is the old story, and he is secure, as no predecessor for forty years has been secure, against detraction and defeat. Forty years ago, Senate and country rang with a higher din than we hear. Then, as now, a re-election was pending, and the President was the object of attack. Then, as now, both parties furnished the assailants. Then, as now, bitterness and injustice ruled the hour. Then giants dealt the blows, and stout were the bosses of his buckler who could stand against them. Then, as now, the waves of party and of faction dashed against a soldier and a patriot, but the people believed in JACKSON, and the waves were shivered into spray.

Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, also, met with foul denunciation and envenomed defection. Who has forgotten the attitude then of men and presses who assail the President now? But the man assailed, was again one in whom the people believed, and editors, politicians, and Senators were alike impotent. Compare the third year of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration with the third year now; compare Gen. JACKSON's third year with this; compare the third year of any Administration since WASHINGTON's, and in strength with the people, in usefulness and good results, in just deserts, and in the certainty of its approval by the nation, this century has seen no Administration so impregnable as this. Yet this time is chosen to launch an amendment to handcuff the people in choosing whom they please for President. I have been speaking of time and occasion. I would say something also of the merits of this measure without regard to time. There is food for thought in what it omits as much as in what it proposes. It is not less suggestive where it is silent than where it speaks. It is a scheme to fetter the people permanently in their free choice of a single officer only, and that officer the only one, save the Vice-President, upon whose choice the whole people act. Before we come to the wisdom of this, something may be said of the propriety of Congress suggesting it, and suggesting nothing more. It is not proposed to say of Senators or Representatives that they shall not be chosen a second time. On the contrary, Senators and Representatives, while holding fast to their own re-eligibility, are to invite the people to disqualify somebody else, and that somebody, the man who may block the way to the one elevation to which Senators and Representatives are thought to aspire. The awkwardness of this, if it be awkward, should not deter Congress from proposing an amendment, if there were no other way to get it before the country. But there is another way. Two origins for constitutional amendments are provided. They may be initiated by Congress, but they need not be. Here are the words of article 5 of the Constitution of the United States:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution."

Here is one way; but there is another, as follows:

"Or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

In view of this alternative provision, vesting in the State Legislatures, equally with Congress, power and discretion in this behalf, it would seem that Congress is not the appropriate sponsor of an amendment, sparing Senators and Representatives, but hitting the President. Such an amendment, proceeding from the States, would have a certain fitness and decorum, which cannot be imparted to it by those who cling to their own privilege of re-election, and who may themselves be Presidential aspirants. If we think the subject of second terms of office needs overhauling, if we "deem it necessary," in the words of the Constitution, to propose amendments with that view, let us turn our thoughts inwardly. Let us try to see ourselves as others see us. Do not Senators, as well as Presidents, need to be delivered from temptation? May not Senators, as well as Presidents, be tempted to scheme and intrigue, and play the demagogue, and defame other departments of the Government, and neglect their duties, and employ patronage, and even worse means, all to secure a re-election, or a still higher place? Have not the aspirations of Senators to the Presidency been fruitful sources of mischief at other stages in our history? Have not passionate discords, unseemly contentions, cruel enmities, pernicious disturbances, and bad legislation, grown out of the ambition of members of one or the other House of Congress? The worst broils in our politics have festered in Congress, and who does not know their cause? Think of the wrong, the injustice, the false accusations and suspicions, the bad passions, the abuse of public interest, the needless, hurtful agitations, which would not have been if Senators and Representatives could never have been candidates for the Presidency, or candidates for re-election. History speaks no uncertain voice in this respect; and yet the Senate has been well said to be the altar, not the staircase of Presidential hopes. Hecatombs of candidates have been offered up here, but none have gone hence to the Presidential chair. I call the attention of friends around me to this fact.

It is long since a man who said a "nigger" could be elected President; it is much longer since a Senator could be elected President. Of all who have tried it, I think not one ever yet performed the feat of passing from this Chamber to the chair of State. Men have achieved nominations while in the Senate, like CLAY, CASS and DOUGLAS, but never an election. The Constitution has not been in the way; the trouble has been with the power behind and above the Constitution, the people. I warn my friends from Nevada, Vermont and Rhode Island that they must renounce the Senate and all its works, if they wish to be Presidents. Their staying will not prejudice them with me—I shall vote for them all the same; but there is a hot-house air in the Senate which breeds candidates for the Presidency, but makes them past bearing, and kills them off before they get their growth. The Senate breeds unhealthy candidates for the Presidency, but it breeds many lusty successful candidates for re-election to the Senate. Unless we amend the Constitution and prevent it, the time may come when scheming candidates will be breeded, candidates who would use legislation, who would clutch at anything, and stick at nothing, to re-elect themselves. Let us lay these things to heart, and not forget ourselves when casting about among the perils of second terms. The term of Senators is six years—that of President but four. A Senator renders account to the Legislature of but a single State, the President answers to the whole people. The Executive chair holds but one person—when vacated, no experience remains to aid the new-comer. The Senate, on the other hand, has many members, of whom only one-third go out at a time, and thus every new comer finds two-thirds of the body already versed in its affairs. If it be said that Senators and Representatives have not the appointing power, and that therein their case is unlike the President's, I answer that the distinction is without solid difference. Senators act upon nominations by the President, and Senators and Representatives, in respect of their States or districts, have a direct part in selections for office. These considerations find no place in the resolution now before us. Let us see what does find a place there. The project is, to propose to the people to imbed in the fundamental law, beyond their reach, except by backward constitutional amendment, a veto and edict against themselves. The scheme is to narrow the circle from which the people may choose their Chief Magistrate. It is proposed to strike certain names from the list from which the President may be taken. Whom is it proposed to strike off? Is it proposed to disqualify those who, from incapacity, ignorance, vice, treason, or alliance with foreign Powers or public enemies, would disgrace the Presidency or endanger the country? Not at all. If it were so proposed, the measure would be at least harmless. It might, to be sure, be deemed a reflection on popular virtue and intelligence to presume that the majority would ever pick out for chief ruler a man of known gross unfitness. It might be said that if the rule of a majority be safe or tolerable at all, it can be trusted upon such a question, and it might be added that if one office needs the shield of the Constitution to protect it from the errors of the people, other offices should be sheltered also. But the measure before us is not leveled at the unfit, nor at the doubtful, but at those most fit and most approved. Its aim and object is to exclude demonstrated fitness. Its visits only tried capacity.

In the name of civil service reform, we are asked to advise the nation to tie its hands against ever availing itself of the services of that citizen who, having once been chosen President, has acquitted himself so well as to prove the wisdom of his choice, and to convince his countrymen that he is still the best and safest guardian of the trust. We are to disable nobody but the one man, who, from time to time, may by actual trial be found most capable and acceptable. What would be thought of such a suggestion applied to the common affairs of life? Yet this is the meaning and effect of the amendment. It must be idle and inoperative as to all Presidents who do not specially commend themselves to the people. It could be a bar only to those who must be crippled by law to prevent their reaching the Presidency again. It is a disability to be imposed on the people. It abridges the nation's right to choose whom it will for President. It does more; it seeks out the particular man the people would choose, and says they shall not choose him. It seeks out no man whom the people would not choose; it could never, even by accident, visit any man whom the people would not choose. Its whole scope is to compel those to be left, who otherwise would be taken. For madmen, such shackles might well be forged; they might be prudent for children, but it seems odd to try to put them on a free people, fit to govern themselves. When people or States hold out their hands and ask Congress to put such manacles on them, the work will go more bravely on. We are reminded that a political party, now no more, declared in favor of electing its candidates but once. This was a resolution in a party platform, made for a campaign. A revenue or a protective tariff, a national bank, a sub-treasury, the annexation of Texas, have, also, from time to time appeared on the eddying currents of party waves. Who ever thought of petrifying such things in the Constitution? Party platforms and party measures are fleeting and changing; political parties themselves dissolve; but the Constitution remains. We are referred to the ills said to come from the President being eligible to a second term. There are ills no doubt. It is the infirmity of earthly existence, that ingredients of evil mingle in everything. That evil can be found in a method or a process, proves little or nothing. The practical question is, can it be improved; and if not, is there so much good in it that it should be preserved despite the evil it may have?

Let us try the present question in this way. One argument is that the President will exert himself, and devote his time during his first term to be re-elected, and therefore it should be made impossible for him to be re-elected. One criticism upon this argument, is, that it is no more true, relatively, of the one office at which it is aimed, than of others, and yet its application to other offices is denied. But there is an answer to the argument. The President will exert himself to be chosen a second time. How will he exert himself? Will he exert himself by neglecting and violating his duty? Why should he? Does the road to public favor lie in the direction of faithlessness in public trust? He is seen of all men, friends and foes; his acts and omissions are under the lenses of perpetual and hostile scrutiny. What, then, would seem to be his politic course, lifting no higher the motives of a Chief Magistrate emulous to continue in his place? "Corruption wins not more than honesty." One would suppose that ambition to be rechosen, and the possibility of gratifying it, would be a high incentive, prompting lofty and commanding exertion. The surest way to be President again is to be the best President. If this is so, how can the wish to exalt himself in public estimation depress his standard of action? How can it fail to be a spur to good endeavor? The truth of this argument lies deep in every human heart. Every soldier in the battle of life feels it. Be he lawyer, doctor, mechanic, or President, every man knows that doing well for those who employ him is the passport to confidence and promotion. The Christian scheme, human jurisprudence, and all doctrines of rewards and punishments, rest upon the truth that men are encouraged in good and deterred from evil by making their fate contingent on their conduct, and on the approval of the intelligence by which they are to be judged. This one consideration outweighed in the old Consitutional Convention all the objections to a second term. It ought certainly to suggest a doubt whether the incentive afforded by the hope of re-election has more of evil than of good.

It is said again, that patronage will be wielded by Presidents to secure their re-election. There is less force in this now than heretofore, because of the incoming change in the civil service; but some patronage will remain, and that may be used unfairly. Let us examine this. Are not the people to be trusted to find out the dishonest use of patronage, and to rebuke it? Is it not better to trust that those guilty of bad practices will be detected, than to condemn in advance, with one swoop, all Presidents, good and bad alike? Why not trust in the popular intelligence and honesty, and let each President be tried on his own merits, instead of deciding all cases alike before trial? Beside, can you prevent a man's intriguing by saying that there is one thing he cannot reach? If the Executive cannot exert his power for himself in one respect, does it follow that he will not exert it for somebody else, or for himself in some other respect? Would no one-term President ever wish to be General of the armies, or Admiral of the Navy, or Chief-Justice, or Senator, afterward? Ex-Presidents have wanted lesser places; Ex-Presidents have been Representatives, and Justices of the Peace? What is to prevent intrigues and schemes with such an amendment? It would invite combinations. No one could be chosen more than once himself, but each could wield his influence for the friend who had aided to bring about his election, with a promise, perhaps, of the succession. Each could connive with the successor who would reward friends, punish enemies, perpetuate policies, and make appointments in the interest of the outgoing incumbent, and thus a new web of sordid motives would be woven into our system. In many of the States Sheriffs are by law ineligible to immediate second terms. Who does not know the concerted action and evasions to which this leads, and the ease with which Sheriffs exert as much influence in selecting their successors, as if they were themselves in the field applicants for re-election. Leave Presidents to electioneer for themselves, and they will be watched; but set them at work with a hidden hand for we know not who or what, and how would the public eye know where to turn, or who to watch? I have been assuming, for the sake of the argument, that patronage is the potent engine of advantage which some seem to deem it. But I take issue with the whole theory that political patronage makes men or parties strong. It does not. I have for years been convinced, and many who hear me must have been convinced, that patronage is a source of weakness, not of strength. Some men, by giving their whole minds to the work, and thinking and dreaming of "patronage" and plunder, as the be-all and end-all of politics, may sustain themselves for a time. By promising everybody, and laying the disappointments to somebody else, by wheedling and cajoling, and putting off, and promising over again, and explaining and manœuvering indefatigably, some men succeed for a time. But these are not the men Presidents are made of; they never last long, and when their patronage is gone, they are gone too. It was a good saying of a Frenchman, that he who appoints a man to office makes thirty-nine enemies and one ingrate. This is but the caricatured experience and observation of most men. The power to dispense offices, is a baneful, when it is not a fatal gift. Who doubts that official patronage has been a curse to the present Administration? With some knowledge of the facts, I aver my belief that nine-tenths of the warfare upon the President, in the ranks of his party, has proceeded from disaffection over patronage. I believe that without an office to bestow, from first to last, he would have been comparatively free from assault. What has been the effect of his office-giving? Men who have enjoyed and abused his favor, have turned to rend him the instant they could obtain nothing more. The "outs" are, of course, arrayed against him, and the country is kept filled with cant and hypocritical outcry, because those who hold office do not stop voting and thinking for themselves, or go to work abusing the President!

The chief ammunition of the Democratic Party of late has been furnished by mongers of the wretched slang about Federal office-holders controlling political results, as if the people had not the sense and courage and numbers to resent and put down the domination or improper interference of anybody, whether office-holder or candidate. This species of falsehood had serious effect, till it became, in some instances, so brazen and preposterous as to excite derision. Could the public eye pierce all the holy garbs put on by the foes of the President, who do not and dare not let the real cause of their hate be seen, a new truth would gild Dr. JOHNSON's saying, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Could the people know all the malignant virtue and busy sanctity which cloak rankling griefs over spoils and power, they would think the best revenue reform the one suggested by Britain's cynic:

"Oh, that in England there might be,
A tax upon hypocrisy."

No, Mr. President, the idea that having favors to bestow is an advantage, is a delusion. Between candidates, the odds are with him who has disappointed no one, and against him whose benefits are already distributed, and who has disappointed several every time he has obliged one. But again, is experience of no value in high place? Other things being equal, is not he the best man for a place who is practiced in it? Is not an upright man better fitted to be President the day he leaves than the day he reaches the Presidential chair? If he is, shall we throw away in advance, and for all emergencies, the benefit of tried rulers, because we may, some time or other, find one whose experience is weighed down by faults? What was the standing explanation of the predominance of the South in the councils and affairs of the nation for so many years? It was that she continued her public men in place, and did not change from man to man. Southern Senators and Representatives were returned again and again, and therefore, and thereby, they acquired the practice, the knowledge and the experience which made them overmatches for the new men who came, one after another, from the North. Yet the duties of a Senator or Representative are not more hard or slow to learn than the duties of the President. In either place, more knowledge would be useful than mortal man was ever blessed with.

I make no argument against rotation in office—far from it. The people will insist, and I think they should insist, that all who hold political office shall lay down their commissions at frequent intervals. If the man whose term expires, has been faithful and useful, he may be elected or appointed again; but he must lay his commission at the feet of those who granted it. Thus the nation and the people of the States, keep the staff in their own hands, and this is all that is needed. If, competing with all others, one who has already served in a place, is again selected for it, no one need complain, but periodical expirations of public trusts will not be readily abandoned. This truth, if it be a truth, should not be overlooked in civil service reform. I believe any system will be stranded which attempts to keep incumbents in place for life, or for long periods, without re-election or reappointment. The Judiciary have life tenures, and this is enough of life tenure in a republic of equal rights. The selection of public agents, ought to be absolutely within public control. This is true, from the highest official, to the man or woman who trims the wick in the light-house, or who delivers the letter where the mail goes only once a week. Surely we war upon this full control, when we ask the people to foreswear the right to employ as their chief agent one whom they have tried, and whom they like. The author of the amendment seems to have relied not so much on reason as on authority. His resolve is prefaced, and ushered in by an array of noted names.

We have, preambled before us, four Americans and one Frenchman, who, operated upon by different motives, and impelled by different occasions, have suggested ineligibility to second Presidential terms, as a remedy for particular evils. It is an error to suppose that all those thus named expressed approval of such a provision as we have here, without addition or qualification. Gen. JACKSON, for instance, coupled it with a six-years' term. Be that as it may, much might be said of the influences, the inconsistencies, the downright contradictions, which history records in connection with some of these declarations. It would be easy to impair the weight of some of this carefully gathered authority. It is chiefly valuable to prove how vastly the authority is the other way. These collected sayings show us that the "one-term principle" has, from time to time, been presented sharply to the public mind. Persuasive voices have summoned people and Congress to consider it. It has not slumbered in forgetfulness, but has been periodically canvassed at such times as its champions deemed most likely to invest it with interest. It has been more than once presented in each House of Congress, and usually coupled with assisting provisions. What has been its fate? Congress has never approved it. The nation has condemned it repeatedly. Fifteen Presidents have been elected, and nearly half of them have been re-elected. Death spared President HARRISON but one month, and President TAYLOR but sixteen months. These two must be deducted from those in whose case the question of a second term could arise. President GRANT, not having reached the end of his first term, is to be omitted also in the count. Thus we have twelve citizens raised to the Presidency by the votes of the people, and six of them elected a second time. Was this the action of the people, or did these Presidents, despite the people, usurp or snatch a second term? WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, LINCOLN, all were re-elected. Did the people re-elect them, or did the office-holders re-elect them? Did these second-term Presidents outwit the people by the use of patronage, or did they win and keep public favor by their fidelity and by the ideas of which they were the types? If these re-elections were the people's work, they are six recorded verdicts of the people against casting out tried and faithful servants. They are six solemn verdicts against the present measure. Shall we, by the proposed amendment, affirm that the experience of the past has shown its need? If so, how many of our great dead are we to upbraid or asperse? Or shall we act in spite of experience, as if the present were fraught with perils and corroding tendencies, such as the past never knew? Traitors and slaveholders forming a confederacy, made the one term dogma a tenet of their faith. Denying the rights of humanity, and disbelieving the capacity of the people for self-government, they naturally sought to clog popular action and to hamper free agency. Slavery, and a denial to the people of the right to re-elect Presidents or not as they please, naturally became cornerstones in such a structure. The Montgomery Constitution, so-called, had this provision:

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible.—*Confederate Statutes-at-Large*, 1861-62, page 17.

The first and last offspring of this clause was JEFFERSON DAVIS. He was the only type and forerunner we have had of the constitutional single blessedness or single cursedness now urged upon us; he was our only approach to a foreordained one-term President. The judgment and action of the nation confirm the wisdom of the builders of our Constitution. The question of eligibility to successive terms was fully argued in the Constitutional Convention, and now, after near a century of experience, but little reason is likely to be added to the discussions then. It is not too much to say, that the "one-term principle," with a term of four years, and an election by the people, would have commanded almost no support in the Constitutional Convention. The opposition to re-eligibility showed itself when it was proposed to make the Presidential term seven years, and to vest the election of the President in Congress; and it subsided when the term was shortened and the election was committed to the people. Even the seven-years' term, and the legislative election together, furnished no arguments against re-eligibility strong enough to convince a majority, or to convince the leading minds in the Convention. Yet the arguments were very cogent. It was said, with a force which could not be gainsaid, that if Congress was to appoint the Executive, and he might be reappointed, he would have no rule of conduct so strong as the will of Congress, and that he would thus be dependent, and the creature of Congress literally. I have here notes of debates in the Convention of 1787, set down by Mr. MADISON, and I read some passages touching the tenure of the President. I commend them to the attention of the Senate. The clause relating to the Executive being under consideration—

"JAMES WILSON, of Pennsylvania, moved that the blank for the term of duration should be filled with three years, observing at the same time that he preferred the short period, on the supposition that a re-eligibility would be provided for.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved for seven years.

ROGER SHERMAN was for three years and against the doctrine of rotation, as throwing out of office the men best qualified to execute its duties.

The question being on the words 'To be ineligible a second time,' [seven years being the proposed term.] Mr. Houston, of New-Jersey, moved to strike out this clause.

Mr. SHERMAN seconds the motion.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, espoused the motion. The ineligibility proposed by the clause as it stood tended to destroy the great motive to good behavior, the hope of being rewarded by reappointment. It was saying to him, 'Make hay while the sun shines.'

Mr. MARTIN moved to reinstate the words 'to be ineligible a second time.'

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS—What effect will this have? In the first place, it will destroy the great incitement to merit public esteem, by taking away the hope of being rewarded by a reappointment. It may give a dangerous turn to one of the strongest passions in the human breast. The love of fame is the great spring to noble and illustrious actions. Shut the civil road to glory, and he may be compelled to seek it by the sword. In the second place, it will tempt him to make the most of the short space of time allotted to him to accumulate wealth and provide for his friends. In the third place, it will produce violations of the very Constitution it is meant to secure. In moments of pressing danger the tried abilities and established character of a favorite magistrate will prevail over respect for the forms of the Constitution.

RUFUS KING, of Massachusetts, did not like the ineligibility. He thought there was great force in the remark of Mr. SHERMAN, that he who has proved himself most fit for an office ought not to be excluded by the Constitution from holding it. He would, therefore, prefer any other reasonable plan that could be substituted. He was much disposed to think that in such cases the people at large would choose wisely.

Mr. PATTERSON's (New Jersey) ideas nearly coincided, he said, with those of Mr. KING.

Mr. SPRAIGHT and Mr. WILLIAMSON moved to insert seven instead of four years for the term of the President."

New-Hampshire, Virginia, and North Carolina, voted aye. Massacusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia, no. Mr. MADISON comments on this proceeding in a note as follows:

"An ineligibility would have followed (though it would seem from the vote not in the opinion of all) this prolongation of the term."

It appears from the debates that a popular election and a term of but four years, was regarded as the provision to go with re-eligibility, and that an election by the Legislature and a long term, were to go with ineligibility to a second term. These were the alternative propositions, and choice by the people with a short term, was substituted for a legislative election with a single long term. Little or no weight was attached to any objections to be made against allowing the people to re-elect a President whose term was only four years. This may be seen from the following extracts from Mr. MADISON's records of the debates:

"Mr. MASON was for seven years at least, and for prohibiting a re-eligibility as the best expedient both for preventing the effect of a false compliance on the side of the Legislature toward unfit characters, and a temptation on the side of the Executive to intrigue with the Legislature for a reappointment.

Mr. BEDFORD was for a triennial election, and for an ineligibility after a period of nine years.

Mr. GERRY—If the Executive is to be elected by the Legislature, he certainly ought not to be re-eligible. This would make him absolutely dependent.

Mr. WILSON—It seems to be the unanimous sense that the Executive should not be appointed by the Legislature, unless he be rendered ineligible a second time. He perceived with pleasure that the idea was gaining ground of an election mediately or immediately by the people.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1867, the Committee of Eleven reported in favor of choosing the President by popular election through electors, instead of leaving the choice to the National Legislature, as had been proposed, and making the term four years.

"Mr. SHERMAN said the object of this clause of the report was to get rid of the ineligibility which was attached to the mode of election by the Legislature, and to render the Executive independent of the Legislature.

GOUVENEUR MORRIS said he would give the reasons of the Committee and his own. The first was the danger of intrigue and faction if the appointment should be made by the Legislature. The next was the inconvenience of inelegibility required by that mode in order to lessen its evils," &c.

What is there in our annals to falsify these judgments of our fathers? Why should we plow up the old ways? Have the sins and errors of Presidents, the wrongs and woes they have wrought, the crimes against liberty and justice they have done, occurred especially during second terms? Have illustrious actions characterized those Chief Magistrates alone who held office but once? A radiant constellation of deathless names appears to answer the inquiry.

A President usurped the power to declare war. A President planned and waged war upon a weak and wretched people. A President helped to enact the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and a President signed it. A President connived at the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, and sought to plant slavery in regions that were free. A President tried to clutch Cuba by force and fraud, and his Ministers signed the Ostend manifesto. A President trembled, with fear and forsook duty and oath when he might have strangled a treason that reddened a continent with blood. A President trod upon a race, and turned his back upon his country, that he might exalt conspirators who caused the greatest funeral in history. Were these the deeds of Presidents who had been re-elected? No, Sir; not one of these actors was gravely thought of for second term. When nullification and secession first quailed before the beak and claw of Federal power, ANDREW JACKSON was President, and he stamped out treason then, and made it odious for a quarter of a century. But ANDREW JACKSON received and sought a re-election, and he turned men ought of office, too, and put in supporters of his Administration. When the country rocked in the throes of an earthquake, when the land was rent with a convulsion the greatest man has known, when polititians, factionists and malcontents deserted and reviled him, when a pitiless storm of rancor pelted on his head, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with sublime fortitude and patience, did all things, and then stood. A martyr to traducers and meddlers in his life, a martyr to assassins in his death, he did not fall till he had sought and received in a re-election, the benedictions of the American people. Death cut short LINCOLN's service and blasted the nation's hopes; death, stronger than resolutions or constitutional amendments, may blast the hopes of the nation now. But death is the only archer whose bow will do the work. Critics, and opponents, and men with personal grievances, cannot do it. Flaws and foibles they may find, but the heart and the judgment of the nation is with the unyielding soldier who made war victorious, and the quiet man who makes peace safe for all; and his name and his transcendent deeds will live in grateful memory when those who would blast his fame have moldered in forgotten graves, and when their epitaphs have vanished utterly.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts replied—I shall not undertake now to follow the Senator in his elaborate speech, nor at any time shall I undertake any reply to the insinuations and innuendoes, which he has so freely strewn in his path. I leave him in the full enjoyment of what he has done. In introducing this proposition I have simply discharged a conscientious duty as a Senator. Taking counsel of experience, following the testimony of the best minds of our Republic, I have felt it a duty to give to the Senate an opportunity of deciding upon the question now before it. I say taking counsel of experience; and does not experience confirm the conclusion at which I have arrived? Is it not sustained by the best authorities of this Republic? Who in our history has arrayed himself on the side which the Senator from New-York represents today? What eminent statesman has placed his name on the question against the names of ANDREW JACKSON, HENRY CLAY and BENJAMIN F. WADE? Who is the statesman? I know him not. Do you know him, Sir? The Senator from New-York opposes these illustrious characters, but in his opposition he mistakes the whole foundation of the argument. The object is to guard against temptation, to see that the President shall not be placed in a position where he may be tempted to use his powers improperly. The argument of the Senator from New-York says, "let him be tempted;" nay, if I understand him, he goes further, and says that the people ought not to be restrained in the choice of their Chief Magistrate. He argues against restrictions upon the people. Sir, that argument is an assault on Constitutional liberty. It is by restriction upon the people assured by constitutional law that liberty is maintained. What is the great object of civilized government but liberty regulated by law, liberty under the safeguards of the Constitution. The Senator's argument would overthrow the Constitution and overthrow the laws, where they were a restraint upon the people. Can that argument find sanction? Is it not on its face contrary to Republican institutions? Why, Sir, one definition of a Republic is a government calculated by law to the end that it may be a government not of men but of law. But the Senator would make it a government of men. I know no better indication of the progress of civilization than the manner in which men have gradually come within the sphere of the law. At first there is but little law and executive power is large, but as civilization increases executive power is diminished and the domain of law is extended. Now, Sir, my object in proposing this amendment is to bring the executive power of the Republic within the domain of constitutional law, to the end that it shall not fall under a temptation which all experience shows to be most pernicious. In the preamble of the resolution there is a summary of the ground on which I place the one-term principle. Mr. SUMNER here read the preamble heretofore published, and also quoted from a speech made by Senator WADE, of Ohio, in December, 1866, in support of the one-term principle, and, in conclusion, said: Without going into argument, but merely suggesting the great importance of the measure, I simply say that all parties, for several years, seem to have been of the opinion that the great defect in our system, at which this proposition is aimed, should be remedied. Such has been the condition of parties generally in this Government that it has been almost a hopeless task to engraft the measure upon the Constitution, but now there is an opportunity, and I believe every man is sensible that the correction of this evil ought to be promptly applied.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed.

At 3½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning considered the question of fixing a day for discussion of Cuban affairs, but failed to come to any agreement. They also considered the Alta Vela bill, which was subsequently reported to the House.

Mr. BANKS reported a bill to amend the acts of Aug. 18, 1856, and July 28, 1866, authorizing protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano—extending the benefit of the revisions to the widows, heirs, executors, or administrators of the discoverers who shall have died before perfecting the proof of discovery.

Mr. PORTER moved an amendment that nothing shall impair the rights of an assignee or discoverer, or revive rights already passed upon and determined by the Government.

Mr. POTTER accepted as a substitute for his own, and which was adopted, providing that nothing contained in the bill should be held to impair the rights of discoverers or any assignment by discoverers heretofore recognized by the Government. The bill as so amended was passed.

The House took up the Senate joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the Governor and people of Rhode Island for the statue of ROGER WILLIAMS to be set up in the old hall of the House of Representatives, and a lively discussion ensued.

The discussion attracted much attention in the House, and after Mr. BANKS had finished his remarks, members from the Democratic side of the House, apparently enjoying the scene, flocked to the neighborhood of Mr. EAMES to hear what he had to say, as he spoke too indistinctly to be heard at any distance. "If you deny," he said, "the Yankee's title to his land, he will fight with you at once, whether you belong to the same church with him or not." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX, of New-York, addressed the Speaker, and the audience immediately moved over to the Democratic side of the House. He ridiculed the memory of the Puritans, and eulogized that of ROGER WILLIAMS, whose statue he hailed as a standing protest against meanness, intolerance and bigotry.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who had been attentively listening to Mr. COX and enjoying his jokes, moved back to his own seat, and next engaged the attention of the House, the audience flowing backward to the Republican side. He proceeded to defend and eulogize the character of the Puritans, alluding to the remark of Mr. COX's that the Pilgrims had intended to land on Manhattan Island, but had by a dispensation of Providence gone to Massachusetts Bay, he said he would stop for a moment to contemplate what would have been the change in Manhattan Island if the Pilgrims had stopped there. [Laughter.] Might he not point to Massachusetts and to Manhattan as specimens on the side of a Puritan Commonwealth and on the other of a Commonwealth which needed words to characterize it? [Laughter.] The Puritans, he said, were sincere, earnest, zealous, devoted believers that they were right, and believing that others who differed with them were wrong, they only asked the others to go away from them. [Laughter.] And when the others did not go away they put them on one side. [Laughter.] They had been only troublesome to those who interfered with them and who came where the Pilgrims had a right to be, and where the others had no right to be—[laughter]—and the result had been seen. The same energy, devotion to duty and self-reliance, which had brought them to the New World had learned the idea of men over the whole country, until now there was from sea to sea, the Puritan Government of Massachusetts. He claimed besides that that the same exclusiveness which characterized the Puritans was exhibited today in the great Salt Lake Valley where the Congress and people of the United States were insisting that their ideas and institutions should be established and maintained.

The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition of the State Government of Louisiana.

Messrs. COUGHLAN, of California, and KERR, of Indiana, objected.

The House then, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Is the System as at Present Conducted in America a Benefit to the Community?

The following tables show the position in which American Life Assurance stands at the present time:

TABLE NO. 1.

Total number of policies in force at close of year	775,381
Amount of policies in force at close of year	$2,081,270,843
Total number issued during year	237,180
Amount issued during year	$587,863,236
Total number terminated during year	149,909
Amount terminated during year	$396,186,115
By death and expiry	7,791
Amount by death and expiry	$19,675,880
By lapses, surrenders, changes, and not taken	142,118
Amount by lapses, surrenders, changes, and not taken	$373,002,223

TABLE NO. 2.

Total premium receipts	$91,462,139
Interest, &c	15,188,869
Total receipts	$106,651,008
Dividends to policy-holders	15,856,735
Expenses of management	17,300,136

TABLE NO. 3.

Death claims	$17,675,880
Management expenses	17,300,136

Table No. 1 shows that during the year 237,180 policies were issued for $587,863,236, and no less than 149,909 for $396,186,115 terminated. Out of this large number of terminations only 7,791 for $19,675,880 were by death and expiry.

Forty-six thousand six hundred and six are recorded as not being taken, yet when the companies are making up their annual statements they claim this number and amount as new business. This is done for the purpose of making a large show of figures, and with no other intention than deception, making it appear to the public that this is an infallible sign of prosperity, whereas in many cases it represents an enormous outlay for no adequate return. On those 46,606 policies medical examination fees have to be paid, in addition to all other expenses incurred in the issue of policies, and not one cent in return for it. Those who hold policies in the companies have to bear all this reckless and unnecessary expense.

Under the head of lapses we find the number to be 69,894, representing the enormous sum of $175,888,860.

Assuming that on an average the premiums paid on lapsed policies were the same as the average premiums paid on the total amount in force during 1870, the premiums received on policies which lapsed during the year would be $7,729,494. Deducting from this sum one per cent. on sum insured, which is a liberal allowance for the cost of insurance, we have a remainder of $5,970,606, which represents the loss to the holders of the lapsed policies. Suppose we allow the odd $970,606 for management expenses, there still remain $5,000,000, which should have been returned on those policies as surrenders, or value given in paid-up policies, if the companies were conducted on fair and equitable principles.

Since this amount of $5,000,000 has not been paid to the holders of the lapsed policies, it should be distributed among those members still remaining in the company, and, therefore, it ought to appear in the surplus fund, which is made up as follows:

Amount derived from lapsed policies	$5,000,000
Loading 30 per cent. on gross premiums	27,438,641
Amount of interest in excess of 4 per cent.	7,479,267
Total	$39,917,908
Amount actually returned to policy-holders	15,856,734
Balance, being amount apparently absorbed by management expenses and dividends to stockholders	$24,061,174

In addition to this amount, all companies claim large gains from the mortality being lower than that assumed in the tables; but no account is taken of this in the above calculation.

In reference to table No. 3, we find that for $19,675,880 paid to representatives of deceased members, and also policy-holders in the shape of matured endowments, there are $17,300,136 actually paid to officers and agents.

Referring to table No. 2, second line, we see that the interest receipts are $15,188,869, which are exceeded by the management expenses by more than $2,000,000.

These figures show us the present condition of life assurance in a very painful light, and prove that it is only a benefit to the few at the expense of the many, and therefore cannot be considered a boon to society at large.

If it is to vindicate its rights to universal confidence and patronage, it is very evident that an entire revolution must occur in the manner in which it is conducted; and then only it may claim to be the truest protection for the widow and the orphan.

The Injunctions Against the Dock Commissioners.

The injunctions issued against the Dock Commissioners some time since, at the suit of several property-owners, restraining the Commissioners from appropriating certain property on the east side, were to have been argued yesterday on a motion to perpetuate the injunctions, but was adjourned to Wednesday next, owing to prior engagements of counsel. In the meantime the temporary injunctions remain in force.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Strange Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

FISK is dead; he can do no more to demoralize young men. Who ever explained the real cause of the death of young RAMSAY, of Albany, who went to New-York to serve papers on FISK, and on that errand was the last that was seen of him alive? When found, he had every appearance of having been choked to death, not drowned, for his paper collar was not wet or destroyed. And who knocked down that eminent lawyer a couple of years ago? Some day all the facts will come out. REFORM.

Druggists' Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the person who wrote that article in the TIMES of Tuesday, will call at No. 286 Seventh-avenue, drug-store, and examine my prescription file, he will see an old routinest of thirty-three years, who has never poisoned a person in his life, and yet he could not answer some of the questions which this political board deems necessary to the practice of pharmacy, and we will convince that person that the parchment of the Board of Examiners will not protect the public half as much as the sense of responsibility existing in the minds of those who own drug-stores and those who work in them.

JOHN A. HARRISON.

Board of Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the second question of "Query," it would be well to state that the change of constitution of the original Board of Education from a membership of forty-four, two being elected from each Ward, to a membership of twenty-one, three being chosen from each of seven approximately equal districts, was made in accordance with the wish of experienced members of the larger Board. A careful examination of the lists will show that the material of the body was greatly improved by the change. By making the membership large it gives increased opportunities for the election of small-fry politicians, who accept such office for "what there is in it," and not for the good they can do the public. Experience has shown that even in this City a good Board of Education has been obtained by election, and it can be done again by making the districts sufficiently large to repress the ambitious attempts of those who may "run" a Ward, and by making the number of members sufficiently small to give each one a degree of influence that would render the position worthy of acceptance by our best citizens.

It must also be remembered that the duties of an educational Board are not only legislative, but executive, and it must therefore be formed with reference to both spheres of action. While it is true that a large legislative body is in some respects advantageous, yet the executive enters so largely into the duties of those to whom the management of the City schools is to be intrusted, that smallness of numbers would greatly conduce to prompt decisions and immediate action in enforcing these decisions.

If in each of the five Senatorial districts four commissioners should be elected to the general Board, an excellent working body would be established; but it would be impossible to do better than to re-enact the law governing the election of the Board that was legislated out to make way for the present creature of the Ring. Under that law men were elected whom it was impossible to move by either threats or promises when SWEENY & Co. sought to control them, and under it we may again expect to see our schools governed in accordance with the will of the people. ANOTHER GRADUATE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Orthopædic Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent report of the annual festival of the Orthopædic Dispensary is so erroneous in regard to the results of treatment at this institution during the past year, that I must ask leave to trespass upon your space for its correction.

The Orthopædic Dispensary was organized in 1866, for the purpose of affording to the poor of our City the advantages of proper treatment in cases of deformities and diseases of the spine and the joints, as well as to provide at the same time clinical instruction in the management of these ailments. Since that time 8,810 visits have been made by patients at the Dispensary-rooms, and 1,615 out-door visits have been made by the assistant Surgeons. We have now under treatment 325 patients, mostly children, of whom 178 are afflicted with caries of the spine, (commonly known as hump-back,) and 93 have disease of the hip-joint. The results of our form of treatment have been most successful and gratifying, and I can give no more conclusive proof of this than the fact that the number of our beneficiaries is increasing so rapidly that it is imperative upon us to provide more commodious accommodations than those which are at present occupied. We must have a suitable building, which shall contain every requisite for the mechanical and surgical treatment which this class of cases require, combined with a hospital ward for the temporary reception of such patients as require more than ordinary care and attention. It is not proposed to add another hospital to the long list which New-York already contains. The diseases which we treat are essentially chronic, and hospital life is extremely prejudicial to them. Still further, the policy of the Dispensary has always been opposed to fostering habits of improvidence and encouraging pauperism, and has employed, with most gratifying success, the system of out-door relief.

To this end we appeal to the charitable to aid us with their contributions, which may be forwarded either to JAMES BROWN, Esq., President, No. 59 Wall-street, or to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden-lane. The work of the Orthopædic Dispensary is peculiarly its own, and in furnishing adequate mechanical and surgical treatment for diseases of the spine and hip-joint among the poor, it does a work not systematically attempted by any other organization in the City.

T. M. L. CHRYSTIE, M. D.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872.

Murder Cases.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A timely editorial in your issue of yesterday, in speaking of the frequency of murder in this City, and the reasonable expectation of impunity with which it is committed, incidentally reminds us that the assassin of Mr. PUTNAM is still unpunished. There can be little doubt that in the present state of things the greatest and the only real security for the enforcement of criminal law is the popular demand for it. It is true that for some time after the commission of a tragedy this may be excessive—it may be such as to render a fair trial of the accused an impossibility. But the accused is seldom tried until after this degree of popular excitement has subsided, and after his conviction and sentence it is altogether spent. Men cannot feel what they do not think of, and they cease to think of a matter of this kind when it is no longer presented to them by the Press. Then, it seems, every guarantee for the enforcement of justice is gone. The same is true of cases of late too common in which persons accused of grave offenses are unnecessarily subjected to long imprisonment before being tried. The people have a right to see all offenses against their peace and security speedily punished; but the accused has even a greater, because a constitutional right, to be speedily tried. Permit, then, the suggestion that the TIMES could not crown its splendid efforts in the cause of reform more worthily than by publishing, daily, a list of persons accused of capital, or equally infamous crimes, who are awaiting trial in this City, and another of those who have been tried here and are supposed to be awaiting punishment, and thus keeping each case before the people until it is disposed of. The people have already shown that those abuses which are kept before their eyes they will quickly put under their feet.

THENFORD WOODHULL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872.

Births and Deaths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper has lately contained frequent comment upon the tables of mortality compiled by the Board of Health of this City. One very interesting article on this subject is contained in this day's issue, and comparison is made between the annual death rate of this City and certain cities in Europe. I have been surprised to see that in making such comparisons no allusion is made to the way they would be affected by the existence here of a smaller birth rate than there. I understand that here the births recorded are fewer than the deaths; in the European cities, with which comparison is made, the contrary is the case; it is not shown to what extent this is due to imperfect registration, and many persons who have had opportunities of observation on both continents think that families are ordinarily smaller here than in some parts (at least) of the older continent.

It is, I believe, a well-recognized fact that the per centage of mortality is much greater at early ages than afterward, and it follows that if this City has in its population a smaller proportion of such ages than other cities with which it is compared, that ought to have a lower death rate than they have. Then again the question arises does not Europe lose and this city and country gain by emigration a class of lives that furnish fewer deaths than any other, namely the young adult and middle-aged.

It seems of the first consequence that, in making comparison between our death rate and that of other communities, we should know that their proportion of the ages which furnish the largest mortality should be the same as our own, or that we should be able to equate the difference. It would be very instructive and useful if, by means of census returns, or in any other way, we could know the number of our population at particular ages, and that also of cities with which we might wish to compare, and in this way only I conceive can we know just where we stand relatively in observance of the laws of life; otherwise figures may be found supporting fallacies instead of exhibiting facts. I am, very truly, yours,

J. HYSLOP.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

Children's Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your youthful readers may be interested in reading the following letter.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

TITUSVILLE, Dec. 27.

DEAR MR. BRACE: I send you one dollar to help make some poor little child warm this cold weather. I am a little boy, ten years old, and I once lived in New-York, and my papa used to take me down to see the newsboys at their Lodging-house, so I feel acquainted with you. I am a newsboy myself now, but as I have a stand in one of the large hotels here, and only sell from 6 A. M. to 8, it is not very hard work, only the getting up early these cold mornings. My mamma lets me have all I make to put in the bank for myself, and I wish all your little newsboys fared so well. I have given away several dollars this Christmas, and as I earned it myself I enjoy giving it very much. I have sent some to Chicago and some to the Home for the Friendless in New-York. If I was rich I would send you a great deal more, but with a "Happy New Year" to you and all the boys and girls, I am very truly yours,

ROBBIE D. HOSKINS.

The Ludlow-Street Jail Prisoners—The Validity of Judge Barnard's Order.

The question of the legality of Judge BARNARD's order discharging the prisoners in Ludlow-street Jail, detained there for debt, came up for argument in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. On behalf of the Sheriff it was contended by Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL that Judge BARNARD's order was void, because by the Revised Statutes it is provided that persons committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal, of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree, shall not be entitled to prosecute the writ of habeas corpus.

On behalf of the relator, Mr. HEWLETT, it was contended that the statutory powers of the Oyer and Terminer over the jails of the County was absolute; that the Court could not go behind the return to the *certiorari*, whereby it appeared that the order of November was made in both the Supreme Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that the order was made after notice to the judgment creditors.

The Court reserved its decision.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Further Testimony for the Defense.

The case of HUGH MURRAY against JAMES E. COULTER, involving the right to the Justiceship of the Yorkville Police Court, was continued before Judge BRADY, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The defendant continued the testimony on his behalf by producing as a witness GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, who swore that he was not at Lovejoy's Hotel on the day of the election, as alleged by plaintiff. Mrs. VAN BRUNT confirmed her husband's testimony as to his being in her company during the day.

CHARLES CARROLL testified to having heard a conversation in the store of HUGH MURRAY, the brother of the plaintiff, in which HAMBLIN, the chief witness for the plaintiff, proposed to testify to what he did testify to on the trial for a consideration of $5,000, saying, at the same time, that if he pleaded guilty to participation in the forgery of the returns, he might get but two years in State Prison, and in any event it could not exceed five years.

The further hearing was adjourned until today.

Violators of Election Laws Bailed.

MICHAEL GILLEN, PATRICK FERRON, HENRY OTTEN, RICHARD CLASSEN and CHARLES STEINBERG, under indictment for a violation of the Election laws, and who were committed a few days since by Judge INGRAHAM in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in default of $500 bail each, appeared yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, and filed the necessary bonds. MORGAN JONES became bondsman for all the parties, he swearing that he was the owner of the building Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Centre-street, worth $50,000 over and above indebtedness. MICHAEL GILLEN, one of the parties under indictment, is a clerk in the office of "Boss" TWEED, while HENRY OTTEN, another of the parties, is said to be a faro-dealer.

The Central Savings Bank and Ocean Bank.

In the case of VALENTINE SPIES *vs.* The Central Savings Bank, in which an order of injunction has been granted, a new application was made yesterday to Judge BARRETT to appoint a receiver of the bank. The motion, after a brief discussion, was adjourned for a week. The receiver of the Ocean National Bank was, at the same time, enjoined from paying over to the Central Savings Bank $12,000, or any other sum in their hands belonging to the latter.

The New-York Printing Company in Bankruptcy—An Order to Stop the Sale.

The litigation which has been proceeding in the Superior Court, to prevent the prosecution of the sale by the Sheriff of the property of the New-York Printing Company, seems to have been summarily terminated. Yesterday Mr. GEO. W. WINGATE, acting as counsel for the Taylor estate, filed the usual petition and proof, and obtained from Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, an order to show cause why the said Printing Company should not be declared bankrupt. Judge BLATCHFORD at the same time granted an injunction restraining the Sheriff, and the receiver of the Ocean National Bank, and JOHN F. TROW, from proceeding any further in the matter until by order of the Court. This injunction was at once personally served upon the Sheriff and the receiver of the Ocean Bank, and will probably prove a bar to any further steps by the State Courts, or to any further proceedings upon the sale by the Sheriff.

The Charges Against Harbor-Master Hart.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master HART, was continued yesterday. Mr. ELIZE POWELL testified to having paid $15 to Mr. NIVER for the use of a berth, and thought him legally entitled to it. WILLIAM KNAPP, a dealer in grain at No. 94 Broad-street, testified that he had some difficulty at different times in getting vessels into Pier No. 7. He called on Capt. HART, in relation to it, who referred him to Mr. NIVER, and after an interview with Mr. NIVER, he consented to pay $200. He paid $100 of that sum in September, and the balance in December. Adjourned until this morning.

Carelessness Causes a Disaster in Maiden-Lane.

An explosion occurred, yesterday morning, in the basement of No. 74 Maiden-lane, which did considerable damage to property and was somewhat singular in its origin. Two days ago S. G. QUIRK, a safe-dealer in the basement of No. 72 Maiden-lane, sent a safe to JOHN P. SMYTH, in the basement of No. 74 Maiden-lane, to be opened. The latter, after drilling at it ineffectually for some hours, concluded yesterday morning to try the effect of powder upon it. He not only succeeded in opening the safe to a much greater extent than was intended, but in breaking nearly all the glass in the buildings Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Maiden-lane, and getting himself arrested with Mr. QUIRK. They were subsequently discharged, however.

The Oak-Street Mystery.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of the man found in the hallway of No. 50 Oak-street, who is supposed to be named MAAS, living at No. 290 Market-street, Newark, N. J. An hour before that time he was found insensible at the place named. He was lying in a like condition on the pavement in front of No. 21½ Monroe-street with a scalp wound on the back of the head, but beyond this point he has not been traced. From that point he was taken away by two men, who, it is supposed, dropped him in Oak-street where he was found, but the men have not been discovered, and this portion of the case is as much of a mystery as all the rest. The inquest has been adjourned to allow Capt. ALLAIRE time to discover further testimony.

Emigration Statistics.

The following shows the number of passengers who arrived at this port during the year 1871:

Ireland, 50,220; Germany, 88,601; England, 51,027; Scotland, 10,154; Wales, 1,224; France, 4,245; Spain, 130; Switzerland, 2,630; Holland, 929; Norway, 2,718; Sweden, 10,749; Denmark, 2,210; Italy, 2,309; Portugal, 48; Belgium, 161; West Indies, 215; Nova Scotia, 53; Japan, 14; South America, 85; Canada, 68; China, 246; Sicily, 12; Mexico, 29; Russia, 713; East Indies, 6; Turkey, 8; Greece, 7; Poland, 763; Africa, 8; Central America, 35; Australia, 22. Total arrivals, 271,067, of whom 41,428 were citizens, leaving the number of aliens 229,639.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
159—Shedd vs. Montgomery.	180—Gregory vs. Lindsay.
160—Hankins vs. The Mayor.	181—Merklee vs. Thatcher.
163—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.	182—Eising vs. Schreyer.
165—James vs. Schmidt.	183—Russell vs. Miner.
166—Middlefield Stone Co. vs. Kerr.	184—Heine vs. Meyer.
167—Alexander vs. Bernard.	185—East River Nat. Bank vs. Gone.
168—Reynolds vs. Kelly.	186—Ogden vs. Beebe.
170—Engel vs. Duffy.	187—Voorhees vs. The Citizens' Bank.
174—Fassin vs. Hubbard.	188—Elmendorf vs. Waterbury.
175—Nolan vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.	189—Delmotte vs. Berthond.
176—Evening Mail Association vs. The Mayor.	190—Despard vs. Churchill.
179—Kirschman vs. Ledlard.	191—Ledoux vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
961—Cromwell vs. Hewitt.	2169—Sherman vs. Clokre.
1131—Cushing vs. Bradford	2251—Wilson vs. Pierman.
1233—Badger vs. Tilden.	2321—Dell vs. Flagg.
1463—Same vs. Same.	2425—Ridley vs. Evans.
1464—Same vs. Same.	2453—Paine vs. Chamberlain.
1653—Barnard vs. Goodhart.	2455—Same vs. Same.
1691—Homergue vs Elkins	2473—Hoppock vs. Dorns.
1796—Knox vs. Thompson.	2475—Wilson vs. Tremper.
1921—Thompson vs. Brandt	2497—Heerbin vs. Steinmets.
1969—Tharnauer vs. Herman.	2525—Ross vs. Braine.
2112—Lowenstein vs. McGown.	2653—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lühring.
2149—Hopkins vs. Middleton.	265—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lachmeyer.
2157—Renaud vs. Doremus.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
83—Maurice vs. Maurice.	158—Cone vs. Brown.
121—Kine vs. Farrell.	163—Shepherd vs. Meirs.
127—Simmons vs. Wood.	165—Bruce vs. Fuller.
135—Pratherol vs. Stinall.	179—France vs. Irwin.
139—Marvin vs. Meyer.	187—Speiss vs. Schott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	909—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
903—Ettinger vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.	911—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
905—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
907—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	1283—Townsend vs. Burr.
	705—Foutance vs. McBurney.

Added Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1285—Rosenfield vs. Union R. R. Trans. Co.	1291—Prentiss vs. Pheney.
1287—Fairfax vs. N. York Cen. H. R. R. Co.	1293—Shuster vs. Bache.
1289—Falkeman vs. Fargo.	1301—Levy vs. Bowns.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1043—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	908—Ettinger vs. Relief Fire Insurance Co.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray et al.	910—Ettinger vs. Washington Ins. Co.
448—Central Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of N. Y.	1038—Corprew vs. Kimelsteil.
902—Ettinger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	798—Mehrback vs. Jardine.
904—Ettinger vs. Liverpool and London Insurance Co.	760—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
906—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.	832—Lederich vs. McKinn.
	888—Mitchell vs. West.
	950—Wright vs. Lycoming Ins. Co.
	938—Powell vs. Beirne.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Williams vs. Soule.	24—Brennan vs. Security Life Insurance Co.
77—Mahrendt vs. Barmour.	26—Robus vs. Fettretch.
72—Musgrave vs. Bank of North America.	104—McDonough vs. McDonough.
58—McCreery vs. Mooney.	45—Requa vs. Barklay.
68—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.	66—Cole vs. McCullough.
	12—Sawyer vs. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1143—McSpedon vs. Bouton.	347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
589—McDermott vs. Lynde.	1028—King vs. Wolff.
1144—Jackson vs. Oakley.	846—Hanan vs. O'Brien.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.	68—McCauley vs. Gans.
1004½—Schott vs. Wright.	847—N. Y. L. E. & P. Co. vs. Am. T. L. & S. I. Co.
1065½—Same vs. Same.	241—Frebourg vs. Ohl.
346—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	1063—Middleton vs. Andrews.
	1138½—Gordon vs. Schafer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8108—O'Neil vs. Roth.	7676—Coleman vs. Walker.
7049—Von Seelen vs. Brennan.	7677—Von Garay vs. Hamann.
7658—Pessinger vs. Ross.	7689—Foote vs. Wabbenhorst.
7659—Myers vs. Crocker.	7690—Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. McCahill.
—Cramer vs. Hart.	7691—Rosenberg vs. Schwats.
7386—Lockwood vs. Jones.	
7427—Miller vs. Andrews.	
7514—Kempson vs. Fisk.	
7674—Hoffman vs. O'Neil.	
7675—Wiggers vs. Leamey.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Wolf vs. Schanck.	7712—Thurber vs. Pulley.
——Rawson vs. Holland.	7713—Newman vs. Unlandhern.
7177—O'Toole vs. Harris.	7714—Belknap vs. Gardiner.
——Livingston vs. Zinn.	7715—O'Shea vs. Terpeny.
7364—Barier vs. Robb.	7716—Valentine vs. Frank.
7692—Yungermann vs. Hoffman.	7717—Bennett vs. Aarons.
7695—Bennett vs. Green.	
7696—Simenson vs. Bopp.	
7697—Culver vs. Gainn.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8534—Crichton vs. Howe.	8488—Bogardus vs. Boyd.
8535—Seabury vs. Howe.	7972—Bellows vs. Perry.
8544—Freeley vs. Ashbey.	8405—Devon vs. Nathan.
——Kennedy vs. Sullivan.	8049—Allen vs. Cunningham.
8058—Green vs. Giles.	8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.
8385—Ferris vs. Wm. Dewitt.	
8543—Snow vs. Jobes.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William Marx; rape.	9—The People vs. Nellie Elkins; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. William Horton; burglary.	10—The People vs. Patrick Lee; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. John Connors; burglary.	11—The People vs. William Downs; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. John Donohue; burglary.	12—The People vs. George Edwards; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John Body; burglary.	13—The People vs. George Wise; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. John Cooley; felonious assault and battery.	14—The People vs. Mary Gibson; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. John B. Lawrence; embezzlement.	15—The People vs. Michael Nolan; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. Joshua Aldridge; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Judge Barrett.

Gallatin National Bank of New-York *vs.* Wolf et al.; motion granted, order to be settled on notice.

Cecil *vs.* Goodrich, &c.; motion to amend summary and complaint granted; judgment for plaintiff.

Smith *vs.* Smith et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wasser et al. *vs.* Rogers et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Coleman *vs.* Hunt; motion granted, attachment to be bailable in $500.

By Judge Brady.

Fuller et al. *vs.* Fuller et al.; order settled.
Ayres, &c., *vs.* Chittenden, &c.; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Shaw *vs.* Duncan; motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

James C. Brierly *vs.* James Legge; Josiah W. Wentworth *vs.* William A. Kobbe; William H. Gray *vs.* Miles Treat; Dunham Shelby *vs.* Geo. Koch; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Loew.

Jung *vs.* Murphy; default opened.
Mincho *vs.* Schwartz; attachment vacated.
Bouner *vs.* Wolf; reference ordered.
Mott *vs.* Holland; appeal dismissed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 305.—*E. J. Davis, Governor, and Jacob Kuechler, Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas.*—Appeal from the Circuit for the Western District of Texas.—The bill alleges that in February, 1856, the Legislature of Texas incorporated the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and provided that all vacant lands within eight miles on each side of the extension line of the road should be exempt from entry, and should be surveyed by the Company at its own expense, and the odd sections should be reserved for the Company and the even sections for the use of the State. Upon the grading of successive sections of the road the Commissioner of the Land Office was to issue to the Company eight certificates of 640 acres of land for each mile so graded, and upon the completion and equipment of successive sections, eight other certificates, for the same amount of land each for every section so completed, the certificates to be located upon the odd sections within the reservation, or upon any other vacant and public lands of the State not reserved to the State or some other corporation, and patents to be issued thereon. In reliance upon the grants, &c., and in pursuance of the act, it is alleged the Railroad Company was organized, and they were accepted; also that the surveys were made at a cost of $100,000 to the Company, and lodged with the Land Commissioner, and were of great value to the State. On or before the year 1861 the road was completely graded and ready for the rails a distance of sixty-five miles west from Moor's Landing, in Bowie County, but the State has not issued the certificates or complied with the law in any respect. It is also alleged that many holders of certificates have located on the land, and have surveyed and made returns to the Land Office, and made application for patents therefor, and that sundry patents for the lands have been signed by KEUCHLER, as Commissioner, and by DAVIS, as Governor, notwithstanding the protest of the Company; and that the Commissioner and the Governor avow their intention to issue and execute patents for all such certificates, unless restrained and restricted by process of law. The bill prays that the rights of the Company may be protected, and that the defendants may be restrained, by injunction, from further interference, and from issuing any patent or grant of the land, except to the Company. It was also alleged that the rights of the Company have never been abandoned or forfeited, and that they were recognized by the Constitution ratified in July, 1869. The defense was that the road had been left without anything being done on it since 1861, and that the rights of the Company had been forfeited by non-user. The Court thought no clearer case could be made for an injunction, and such relief was granted, and subsequently made perpetual. This appeal is from that order, and it is here insisted that the new Constitution does not in fact recognize the rights of the Company, but on the contrary treats them as abandoned; and that the Convention framing that instrument granted the lands thus forfeited to the school fund of the State; and it is insisted that the action of this Convention, representing as it did the sovereignty of the people, cannot be interfered with or disturbed by the Courts.

George F. Moore and C. J. Durant for appellants; Gray & Davenport and Cortlandt Parker for the Company.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gilbert.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT A LEASE.

John P. Wilkinson vs. Benjamin Sutherland.—This action is brought to recover $5,000 damages, the plaintiff alleging as follows: Prior to October, 1870, the plaintiff was a sailing-master, but on the 22d of October he entered into an agreement to buy out the business of the defendant, who was a shipsmith, at No. 160 Maiden-lane, New-York. He was to pay $9,000 for the business and for the lease of the building, which the defendant represented had forty-two years to run from the 1st of May, 1872. He paid $50 to bind the bargain, gave up his position as sailing-master, and made arrangements to go into business as a shipsmith, but his lawyer discovered that the lease was not as represented by the defendant, and the bargain was consequently never consummated. The defendant denies that he made any false representations as to the lease, and claims that plaintiff knew as well as he did that the lease expired on the 1st of May, 1872, but that the tenant had the privilege of two renewals of tenantry, one year each, on conditions. Verdict for defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Neilson.

VERDICT.

Bernard Lynch vs. *Stephen Jenney.*—Action to recover $162 for excavating a well. Verdict for defendant.

A PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Brockley T. Benton vs. Wm. Ransch and Thomas McCormick.—Action to recover $403 57, the value of iron-pipe, fitting, &c., sold to the defendant in the Spring of 1870, the defendants being partners under the firm name of Ransch & McCormick. The defendant, William Ransch, claims that the partnership was dissolved in April, and so much of the goods as was bought after that date were bought by McCormick. No proof was offered, however, that Mr. Benton had received notice of the dissolution. Verdict for plaintiff, $436 57.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Mortality Report.

The report of deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending Jan. 6, gives those by small-pox as 28, an increase of 9 over those of the week previous. Of the deaths from other causes there were, scarlatina, 10; consumption, 23; convulsions, 10; pneumonia, 20; heart disease, 9.

Condition of the Streets.

The contracts for street cleaning have been awarded at so low a price that the contractors assert that they cannot do the work. In some wards they have not yet commenced, and will not. The Water Commissioners will have to require the work to be done at the expense of the sureties of these parties. The streets are in a very filthy condition.

Alleged Discrepancies in the Late Controller's Books.

A statement has been made that the books of Controller JOHNSON show serious discrepancies, which has led to the impression that there was a defalcation somewhere. It appears, however, that the errors arise from careless posting into the ledger. The Union-street improvement account is credited with $20,000, and this is posted as $200,000. The credit in the day-book to the assessment fund bonds for water and sewerage is $34,737 50, and it is posted $37,737 50.

Dinner of the Hamilton Literary Association.

The forty-first annual dinner of the Hamilton Literary Association took place last evening at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, and was largely attended by the leading professional and business men of that City. The members assembled at 8 o'clock and after a short social reunion, dinner was announced, which proved to be, in appointment and completeness, all that could be desired. Hon. SAMUEL MCLEAN presided, and at the conclusion announced the various toasts, which were responded to by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, A. A. LOW, Judge VAN COTT, CHARLTON T. LEWIS and others. The entertainment did not break up until a late hour in the night. The Association is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and is constantly increasing in importance both by large additions to the number of its members, and by the distinctive attractions which its rapidly-growing library gives it.

The Tax on City Railroad Cars.

The following returns are made by Hack Inspector DANIEL F. JONES of the tax paid to the city by the street railroads, at the rate of $20 for each running car:

Cross-town and Hunter's Point Railroad	$400
Grand-street and Newtown	240
Flatbush and Williamsburg	140
Grand-street, Prospect Park, and Flatbush	240
Brooklyn, Newtown, and De Kalb-avenue	360
Brooklyn and Coney Island	340
North Second-street and Middle Village	120
Brooklyn City Railroad Company	3,300
South Fourth-street and Bushwick	200
Brooklyn and Broadway	460
Sackett, Hoyt, and Bergen streets	100
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin	40
Park-avenue Railroad	200
Total	$6,140

The tax on the Atlantic-avenue and Fifth-avenue lines, under Mr. RICHARDSON's management, amounting to $720, has not been paid yet.

Laying the Corner-Stone of Rev. Dr. Scudder's Church.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Rev. Dr. SCUDDER's Church, on Hancock-street, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER and Rev. J. C. FRANK. This church will be constructed at a cost not to exceed $53,000, and is to be capable of seating 2,500 persons comfortably. The plan and features are the same as those of the Tabernacle in Schermerhorn-street. The church proper will be 131 feet in width by 80 feet in depth. At the rear of the platform, on which the rector will stand, is the pastor's study, 25 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. There are aisles running down the centre and sides of the church, commencing at the converging platform in front of lectern. The entire building will be constructed of iron, except the glass in the windows and the trifling wood-work for sash-frames. The exterior will be painted in white, drab and gold points, and the interior will be painted white, with gold all over. There will be a gallery running round the centre of the semi-circular curve, and will lead out into the verandah or piazza.

The Western Union Telegraph Company—Improvements in their Office.

Yesterday afternoon the operating-room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at No. 145 Broadway, was removed to the top floor of the building from the room beneath. The delicate work of removal was accomplished without any appreciable loss of time, there being a stoppage of communication over the 251 wires coming into the office for only three minutes. A number of improvements have been made; among others new pneumatic tubes and several improved presses for copying messages. Steam power will be used in the working of the six printing telegraph machines, and in running all the machinery, pumping up water, &c. One hundred and twenty men were at work in the new office yesterday.

There are sent and received over the wires, operated by the printing machines, 2,500 messages per day. These messages are principally official and Press telegrams. Over the Morse machines are sent and received 14,000 messages, making 16,500 in all. The Company expect to do their work in one-half the time consumed formerly, and the public, it is expected, will be benefited proportionately.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...115	1,600	North Mo. 1st... 93½
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...114¾	2,000	D., M. & T. 1st... 98
60,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64, s5.110	100	Bk. of Com.......114
500	U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.109¾	22	Bk. of Com'wealth 86
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111¾	20	Broadway Bk.......260
5,000	do.........s3.111	22	Oriental Bk.........160
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109¾	10	Ocean Bk.....b. c. 20
8,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....115¼	10	Md. Coal Co.......25
20,600	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 63¾	100	P. M. S. S. Co...s3. 56
20,000	Va. 6s, consol... 53	400	do..bet. call. 56
3,000	Va. 6s, deferred. 21	100	do........55⅞
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old 63⅞	600	do........56
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, new 18	100	W. U. Tel....b. c. 70¾
1,000	do......17	200	U. S. Ex...........62
1,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 24½	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 96
1,000	N. Fdg. Act, '66 24	100	do...b. c..b3. 96
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue ... 92	100	Cl. & Pitts. gtd... 91
		20	do.........91¼
		100	Erie R.........35⅞
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L. 94½	20	do.........36⅛
1,000	Erie 1st.......100¾	100	do....b. c...c. 35¾
2,000	Long Dock bds. 92	100	do.........35⅞
1,000	do.........91¾	400	do.........36
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.... 98¼	100	Erie R. Pf.......65¾
4,000	M.ch.S.S.F.bds.103¾	100	do.........66
4,000	do.........103¼	200	Reading R.......114⅛
18,000	U. Pac. R. 1st.. 91¼	500	do......s60.114
100,000	do.........91¾	400	do.........114¼
45,000	do.........91¾	200	do......b3.114⅜
20,000	do.........91⅞	600	L.S. & M. So..b. c. 90¾
3,000	Un.P.7s,L.G.bds 80½	22	Mich. Cen. R......117
2,000	do.........81	79	Panama R.........79
20,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc. 87	400	Chi. & N. W...b. c. 68¾
4,000	Chi. & N.W.cons 94	100	do.........b3. 68⅞
8,000	H.&St.J.8s,c.bs. 97½	200	do.........68¾
25,000	do.........97¾	1000	do.........69
2,000	Tol.& W. 1st, St. Louis Div.... 90¾	200	do.........68⅞
		200	Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 92
2,000	Cin.&sp.1st.gtd. by L.S.&M.So. 96¾	100	N. J. Cen. R.......110
		100	Chi. & R. I. R.......108¼
10,000	Han. & Nap. 1st 87	100	Mil. & St. P....b3. 55¾
2,000	C. & R.I & P.7s.102	100	do.........55⅛
3,000	Ohio & M. 1st.. 99¼	200	do...bet. call. 54⅝
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st..103¾	15	Mor. & Es. R.......92⅞
2,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10 c. 96	100	N. Y. & N. H. R...142
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st 98¾	300	C., C. & I. C. R......31¾
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st 91	300	Un. Pac. R.....b. c. 31⅛
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d. 72¼	700	do.........31¼
5,000	do.........72½	400	do.........31⅜
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th.. 84	100	Tol., W. & W.b. c. 73¾
		200	Ohio & M.....b. c. 46¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '81 R.109¾	15	Pac. Mail.........56¾
45,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C...115	500	do..bet. call. 56¾
1,000	do.........115⅛	500	do......b3. 56¼
2,000	do.........114⅞	200	do.........56¾
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62..109¼	500	do.....b3. 56⅜
500	do.........109⅜	1000	do.........56¼
1,000	do.........109¾	700	W. U. Tel..b.c..b3. 71
11,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.109¾	100	do.........70¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110	200	Adams Express... 90¾
20,000	do.....s3.109¾	10	do.........91
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111	100	U. S. Ex.....b3. 61¾
18,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,N.109⅞	100	do..bet. call. 61⅞
1,000	do.........110	200	N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 96¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111	300	do.........96¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111¾	4000	N.Y.C.&H.C.b.c. 92¾
20,000	do......s3.111¾	100	Erie Pref.........66
2,000	do.........111½	400	Reading.........114⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109¾	1000	do..bet. call.114⅞
70,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109¼	24	Mich. Cen.......117
15,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛	200	L. S. & M. S..b. c. 91¼
10,000	Va. 6s, con..... 52⅞	100	Panama.........79
20,000	do.....s5. 52⅞	100	do.........79⅛
10,000	do.....s5. 52¾	100	Union Pac.......31¼
30,000	Mo. 6s.........95¾	500	do..bet. call. 31⅜
30,000	Cen. P. G. bds.. 98¾	400	do.........31⅜
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.... 91¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. g'd. 91
20,000	do.........91⅞	92	do.........91¾
80,000	do.........92	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf... 69¾
10,000	do.........92¼	300	do..bet. call. 69⅞
3,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.. 87	100	do.........69¾
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, c. 98¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf... 92
4,000	Mich. So. 2d.... 98¾	100	Bos., H. & E..b15. 3¾
100	Con. Coal of Md... 41¾	100	do.........3¾
100	H. & St. Jo....... 55	100	Ohio & Miss..b10. 47⅛
100	C.. C. & I. C..b10. 22	100	do.........47⅞
38	N. J. C. Scrip..b. c.108¾	17	Morris & Essex... 92⅞

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Treasury sales of Gold at noon today were $1,000,000 at 108.72@108.74 ℔ cent. The gross amount bid for was $5,940,000, running down to 108½@108⅝@108¾ ℔ cent. The sales in the open market were less firm, opening 108⅝, then up to 108¾@⅞, and soon settling at 108⅝ ℔ cent., the closing quotation of last night. Outside the Treasury sale there is not much fresh Gold coming on the market. The Gold Interest payments out of the Treasury and the Gold Customs receipts inward about balance each other. The Bonds of 1862 called in for redemption on 7th March, but which the Treasury offers to prepay with accrued interest to the date of presentation, come in very slowly. Most of them are held abroad, where Money is too cheap to induce presentation in advance. Exchange today is steady at 109¼@109½ for 60 days London. The business not large. The supply of Bills outside the standard drawers continues comparatively light.

There is more doing than yesterday in the Public Funds, especially in the new 5 ℔ cents., at 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent., private sales of which are reported as to one of the leading Banks, in exchange for the long 6 ℔ cents of 1881, which, on the other hand, are preferred by some of the Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies. The 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 111⅝@111¾ ℔ cent. in the Afternoon. The shorter dates of 5-20s sympathize with the price of Gold. The 1862s, with 1½ ℔ cent. accrued Interest, sell at 109⅜ ℔ cent., which is the equivalent of Gold at 108⅝ ℔ cent. The 1865s sell at ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than the 1862s. The long Coupon 6 ℔ cents of 1881 are 115 ℔ cent. ex-coupon.

Money works very decidedly easier today among the Brokers, 6@7 ℔ cent. Currency Interest, and the Railway speculation goes ahead without hindrance from the Money market, and the same feeling extends to Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail and the Pacific Mortgages. The last named were active, and the prices excited. The Centrals ran up to 102@109⅛@103 ℔ cent., and the Unions to 91⅞@92@92¼ ℔ cent., both ex-January Coupon, of course. The Union Common Stock at 32, and North-west Common at 69⅞@70 ℔ cent., led the Railroad speculation, and were active through the day. New-York Central, Rock Island, Ohios, Lake Shore and Reading were also strong, and Erie steady. There is renewed buoyancy in Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Not much done in the St. Paul Stocks. The February Dividends are not yet announced, and it seems doubtful whether any more than 7 ℔ cent. (yearly) on the Preferred will at present be paid. The net earnings of the year are said to show 5 ℔ cent. additional on the Common Stock.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, the market displaying buoyancy in the Hall of the Exchange, on the report that Money had been lent below 6 ℔ cent., on call.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅝	111⅝
American Gold	108⅝	108⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	96
N.Y. Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92	92⅞
Reading	114	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	68⅞	69⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅜	92
Pacific Mail	55⅞	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	80⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅞	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜	73⅜
Western Telegraph	70⅛	70⅞
Erie	36	34⅞
Union Pacific	31⅛	31⅛
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	88

The Railroad market at the very close was not equal to the best prices of the day. The bidding left off feverish.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 reg., '67	111
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	111¾
5-20 reg., '62	109¾	5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	109¾	5-20 coup., '68	111¾
5-20 reg., '64	110¼	10-40 reg.	109¼
5-20 coup., '64	110¼	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 reg., '65	110¼	5s, reg., '81	109¾
5-20 coup., '65	111¼	5s, coup., '81	109¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s Currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110¼		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages at the Exchange:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. C. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Han. & Nap. 1st	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	89½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
Erie 1st extended	100¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	98	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100¾
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	93½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97¾
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	91	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	86½	Mor. & Essex 1st	104¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92	Mor. & Essex 2d	99
Long Dock Bonds	91¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101¾
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	100
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	N. J. Cen. 2d	98
Harlem 1st, 7s	101¾	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	105¾
H. 1st, C. M. & S.F.8s	90	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100

Albany & Sus. 3d bds.	85	P.,F.W.&C.3d.E.B.	101
Mich. C. 1st, 8s '82	114¼	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chi., B. & Q.8 ℔ c.1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98¾
Mich. So., 7 ℔ c. 2d	98¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	93¾
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c.	108¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98¾
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103¾
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	103	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94¾
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	92¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	81	Ohio & Miss. 2d	83¾
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	87	Dub. & S. City 1st	93¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	101	Peninsula Bonds	92
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	97	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	97¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88	M. & St. P. 1st,7 3-10s	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	76¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st	96¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102	M. & St. P., I.&M.D.	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chi. & N. W. Con. B.	93¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91¾
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	89	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101	C., Chi. & Ind. 1st	90½
H. & St. Jo. Con.	98¾	C., Chi. & Ind. 2d	72
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	94
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97¾	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	80
Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	100¾	Tol., Peo. & W., B. D.	84¾
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & W. 2d	92¾	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	31
Tol. & W. E. Bds.	84	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	81

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,163,098 88
Gold payments	1,667,112 27
Gold balance	64,210,118 21
Currency receipts	1,439,902 36
Currency payments	379,521 10
Currency balance	7,687,857 60
Customs	370,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	
City 6s, new	100	100¾
Camden and Amboy	127¾	128
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	59⅞
Reading	114⅛	114¼
Lehigh Valley	61	
Catawissa Preferred	46¾	46⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26¼
Northern Central	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	40¼	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	92⅞

The Eight Millions Land Grant Mortgage, 7 ℔ cent. Gold Interest and Gold Principal of the Grand Rapids Road is very strongly indorsed and commended to public confidence by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the Bankers of the Company. The first $4,000,000 of the Bonds were placed in Europe some time ago. A portion of the second $4,000,000 remain undisposed of in New-York. The whole is secured by a first lien upon the Road and upon a Land Grant of 1,160,000 acres in Michigan, which is under the administration of Hon. W. A. HOWARD, at the head of the Land Department of the Company. Buyers of the Bonds are referred to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. for other particulars.

The old Bank for Savings, (in Bleecker-street,) has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Two and a Half ℔ cent.* to Depositors under $500, and of *Two ℔ cent.* to larger Depositors, payable Jan. 15.

The Arctic Fire Office has made a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Humboldt Fire Office has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Adriatic Fire Office has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

Mr. A. L. HATCH, No. 32 Pine-street, will pay the coupons of the Central Iowa Road, due Jan. 15.

GROSS ROAD EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$369,420	$404,763
Central Pacific	750,000	583,692
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	317,772	290,932
Lake Shore and Mich. So.	1,225,516	1,219,505
Marietta and Cincinnati	169,820	141,376
Milwaukee and St. Paul	473,266	529,758
Pacific of Missouri	299,582	297,469
St. Louis, Alt. & Terre Haute	102,995	102,595
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	169,605	118,940
Toledo, Wabash and Western	500,395	386,254
Union Pacific	530,000	505,000
Western Union	61,307	53,430
Chicago and Northwestern	842,012	773,494
Total	$5,811,689	$5,406,708
Increase	404,981	

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$5,278,092	$4,849,004
Central Pacific	9,546,342	7,995,116
Cleveland, Col., Cin and Ind.	3,838,448	3,304,074
Lake Shore and Michigan so.	14,751,207	13,457,540
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,690,714	1,418,869
Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,690,695	7,421,061
Pacific of Missouri	3,650,090	3,500,000
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	1,795,808	1,667,032
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,645,766	1,347,407
Toledo, Wabash and Western	5,720,727	4,414,030
Union Pacific	7,581,750	7,828,412
Western Union	842,189	766,937
Total	$63,031,718	$57,760,482
Increase	5,262,236	

—*Daily Bulletin.*

Mr. HORACE GREELEY writes as follows in the New-York *Tribune* of this morning, of the Midland Road of this State, now being prosecuted to completion, under the direction of Mr. D. C. LITTLEJOHN and his colleagues. Mr. GREELEY is thoroughly conversant with the country over which the line passes, between Lake Ontario and this City, and we are requested to copy his remarks because founded on information and conviction:

"We are not an authority as to the best and safest investments, and never claimed to be. If any one shall insist that there are more lucrative uses for capital than the bonds of the Midland Railroad, we shall not contradict him. We *believe* them good, or we should not recommend them; but we commend them on other grounds than those set forth by the bankers who offer them for sale.

The Midland Railroad—now in operation from Lake Ontario at Oswego, by way of Oneida Lake, (crossing the New-York Central at Oneida,) and Norwich, to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains, is to be completed through Delaware, Sullivan and Orange Counties, and thence through Northern New-Jersey, in July next, having a branch from Norwich via Auburn to Lake Ontario at Sodus Bay. It will then double and soon treble the trade of a large and productive section of our State with this City. The farmers whom it lets out into daylight have taken stock to the extent of $8,000,000; they now ask the merchants and capitalists of this city to help them through by taking bonds (which, of course, are a first lien on the road) to a smaller amount, proffering them seven per cent. interest, payable (like the principal) in gold. That is the whole story. We submit that the able and resolute men who have carried this work on their shoulders thus far have a moral right to the aid they solicit; that the opening of a new avenue to the lakes and the great North-west is worth very much to our City—to her commerce, her industry, her real estate—and ought to command their ready and hearty co-operation. We urge those whom this road will thus benefit to come to its help, and, by taking the small amount of bonds still to be sold in its behalf, enable the directors to work with full hands and stout hearts. The burden devolves on them; the benefit inures to you. May you prove worthy to receive and secure it!"

The following circular from the New-York Erie Committee would indicate sympathy with the Heath-Raphael Protection Committee in London:

At a meeting of the Committee of American Stockholders of the Erie Railway, held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., the recent movement set on foot by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and M'HENRY in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western stockholders was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, The Committee of American Stockholders in the Erie Railway have had their attention directed to the recent combination on the part of the Stockholders in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, represented by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and M'HENRY, of London, and have reason to believe that any management of the Erie Railway in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, or any compromise with the present managers of the Erie Railway, would be seriously detrimental to the prosperity of the main line.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend the American stockholders to withhold their confidence from the above-named Atlantic and Great Western combination, and from all movements having for their object the benefit of outside railways, or the maintenance in office of any part of the present management of the Erie Railway, or any movement whatsoever proposing to effect objects outside or incompatible with the direct interests of the Erie Railway.

(Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, REUBEN MANLEY, A. D. WILLIAMS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 90 Wall-st.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CONSOLIDATED UNITED STATES 5s, 4½s AND 4 PER CENTS. OR CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES.

Holders of Five-twenties and other maturing or high-priced securities, can exchange them or reinvest their capital with great safety and advantages of profit and income by substituting in their place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO GOLD BONDS. Only one-eighth part of this loan remains unsold, which is being rapidly taken, with every prospect that the future demand will increase their market price far above the limit fixed by the Company for the remainder. Among the Directors of the Company are Messrs. C. P. Huntington, Wm. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark and others, of New-York City, whose personal attention to its affairs insures honorable and successful management.

We offer them with the same confidence with which we have recommended to our friends and customers the bonds of the Government, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and have no doubt that they will command a like confidence and price with the latter in home and foreign markets.

Price 94 and interest. Principal payable in 1899, interest May and November.

They are issued as registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of $100, costing, with accrued interest today, $95 18; $500, costing, with accrued interest today, $475 92; $1,000, costing, with accrued interest today, $951 84.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for investment stocks and bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

The Most Popular Loan on the Market, because of its Absolute Safety, is the

7.30 Gold Loan

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT PAR IN CURRENCY.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX, AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE DEMAND FOR THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS has been rapidly on the increase since the opening of the new year. Large sales have been made for cash and in exchange for 5-20s and other marketable securities. They are for less than $16,500 per mile on finished road, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on the whole issue. The Bonds are authorized for the extra equipment and necessary buildings required to accommodate the business now offered. We cheerfully recommend them to all investors. Price 90 and interest. Full particulars on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Spirits Turp., bbls.	172
Bees-wax, pkg.	1	Resin, bbls.	1,608
Cotton, bales	970	Oil-cake, pkgs.	220
Cotton-seed, bags	235	Pork, pkgs.	189
Copper, bbls.	73	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,748
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	10	Grease, pkgs.	17
Eggs, bbls.	470	Lard, pkgs.	1,726
Flour, bbls.	7,126	Lard, kegs	15
Wheat, bushels	300	Stearine, pkgs.	70
Corn, bushels	81,200	Butter, pkgs.	861
Oats, bushels	23,650	Cheese, pkgs.	67
Malt, bushels	3,000	Tallow, pkgs.	88
Barley, bushels	23,700	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Grass-seed, bags	1,009	Dressed Hogs, No.	300
Beans, bbls.	293	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	141
Peas, bushels	3,000	Starch, boxes	50
Corn-meal, bags	571	Spelter, pieces	294
Hemp, bales	2	Tobacco, hhds.	2
Hops, bales	17	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	19
Hides, No.	401	Whisky, bbls.	640
Hides, bales	100	Wool, bales	63
Leather, sides	5,141	Oil, bbls.	100
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	698		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Daniel Webster*, for Liverpool—84 bdls. Clothes-pins, 334 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 25 bbls. Quercitron Bark, 3 cases Handles, 101 cases Sewing-machines, 276 boxes Cheese, 290 crotches Mahogany, 3 cases Lamps, 11 hhds. Tallow, 120 tcs. Tallow, 890 boxes Bacon, 3,772 tcs. Lard, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 60 hhds. Hams, 200 tcs. Beef.

By the bark *Gefion*, for Queenstown and orders—25,046 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Siloe*, for Cork and orders—24,581 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Canada Belle*, for Cork and orders—37,314 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—36 cases Cigars, 1,460 cases Sewing-machines, 8 cases Minerals, 9 bales Rubber, 77 bales Ore, 600 tcs. Lard, 1 Gattling Gun, 5,966 bags Clover-seed, 1,200 sides Leather, 75 boxes Bacon, 1,100 bbls. Resin, 6,000 bushels Corn, 554 bales Tobacco, 4 cases Knitting-machines, 10 bales Skins and Furs, 4 cases Feathers, 62 cases Preserves, 262 boxes Clocks, 62 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 37 bags Bones, 40 hhds. Tallow, 7 bales Rubber Goods.

By the bark *Mary A. Way*, for Tamatave and Zanzibar—800 bales Sheetings, 1,500 cases Petroleum, 1,000 boxes Soap, 25 boxes Candles, 21 boxes Clocks, 2,000 Shooks, 52 kegs Nails, 100 bbls. Bread, 7 cases Crackers, 2 cases Stoves, 200 bbls. Flour, $100,000 Gold.

By the brig *Preference*, for Messina—6,420 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Florence Bailey*, for St. Pierre—250 bbls. Flour, 82 bbls. Beef, 50 bushels Corn, 844 lbs. Ham, 300 bushels Oats, 56 bushels Beans, 10 boxes Crackers, 515 bdls. Shooks, 59 casks Headings.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Havana—28,235 lbs. Lard, 525 bbls. Potatoes, 966 lbs. Stearine, 4 pkgs. Reapers, 8 bags Sumac, 1 case Rifles, 8 pkgs. Drugs, 20 cases Figs, 175 bbls. Beans, 686 bushels Corn, 1,693 lbs. Butter, 3 pkgs. Rope, 388 lbs. Ham, 200 lbs. Bacon, 12 cases Milk, 15 bbls. Flour, 15,390 lbs. Bacon, 6 cases Machinery, 4 rolls Rubber, 200 bbls. Onions.

By the schr. *F. Howard*, for Para—400 bbls. Cement, 100 bbls. Flour, 5 boxes Bacon, 8 pkgs. Printing Presses, 5 cases Shoes, 3,450 pieces Lumber, 2 bales Cotton-waste, 20 bbls. Lard-oil, 1 bale Packing, 100 Oars, 20 bbls. Petroleum, 10 bbls. Codfish, 15 cases Saratoga Water.

By the brig *Favorite*, for Trinidad—50 bbls. Beef, 150 boxes Cheese, 157 bbls. Bread, 6,250 lbs. Lard, 350 bushels Peas, 300 bushels Corn, 100 Shooks, 100 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Matches, 50 Mules, 20 Horses.

By the brig *Edward*, for St. Kitts—35 bbls. Fish, 425 bbls. Corn-meal, 620 bushels Corn, 140 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Pork, 40 boxes Candles, 10 bbls. Peas, 60 boxes Cheese, 61 bbls. Kerosene, 400 bdls. Shooks, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 40 pkgs. Bread, 55 pkgs. Oil Meal, 50 boxes Herring, 2,750 lbs. Lard, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 10 boxes Soap, 900 bbls. Flour, 1 bbl. Ham.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted strong, but quiet, in the local market. At Baltimore, 5,500 bags by the *Gamogden* were reported sold on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here, this morning, was 63,774 bags, and at the other distributing ports 51,844 bags, with 71,700 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Quotations remain as before. Java has been held with much confidence, at extreme rates, on a moderately active call and scant offerings. Maracaibo has been in good request, and 8,033 bags have been recently sold on private terms. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 12,879 bags and 2,193 mats, including 7,000 bags and 2,193 mats Java, 4,182 bags Maracaibo, 1,200 bags San Domingo, 438 bags Savanilla and 59 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb., on a fair demand for early delivery, with sales reported of 3,089 bales, including 866 bales to shippers, 1,309 bales to spinners, 131 bales to speculators, and 783 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a livelier call, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ℔ lb., with sales reported of 16,800 (6,100 bales last evening and 10,700 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 800 bales at 21c.; February, 2,800 bales at 21 7-16c.@21⅝c.; March, 1,300 bales at 21 13-16c.@21 15-16c.; April, 800 bales at 21⅞c.@22 1-16c.; May, 200 bales at 22⅛c.; June, 200 bales at 22½c. And today, for January, 1,600 bales at 21¼c.@21⅜c.; February, 4,600 bales at 21½c.@21¾c.; March, 2,150 bales at 21⅞c.@22⅛c.; April, 2,050 bales at 22⅛c.@22⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 22⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.01c.; February, 21.42c.; March, 21.79c.; April, 21.95c.; May, 22.19c. The receipts at this port today were 970 bales, including 500 bales from New-Orleans, 470 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 13,387 bales, and thus far this week 75,448 bales, against 87,476 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,564,359 bales, against 1,862,819 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝
Middling	21⅝	22	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅝	23	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack demand, and prices have favored purchasers on rather more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$6 95; good to fancy at $6 95@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10, closing quite heavily.

Southern Flour has been quiet, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bbls. at $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack request at $4 15@$5 25 ℔ bbl.; sales, 220 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull since our last, and prices have been depressed, irregular, and, for full lots, more or less nominal. The reported sales were confined to about 15,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 65@$1 70 for Red and Amber Western, the latter rate for choice, in store; $1 67½ for Amber Pennsylvania, and $1 68@$1 70 for White Western and State. For Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, the best bid reported was $1 55 ℔ bushel....Corn has been offered with much more freedom, at a reduction of 2c.@4c. a bushel, leading to quite liberal purchases, in good part, for export.... Sales have been reported since our last of 130,000 bushels at 77c. for good old Western Mixed, afloat; 77c. for choice old and new Mixed do., in store; 74½c.@76½c., chiefly at 75c., for new do., in lots; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western; 77c. for White Western; 76c.@77½c. for White and Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel....Rye has been inactive at about previous prices....Barley has been dull at old rates; sales, 5,000 bushels Western @85c. ℔ bushel....Barley-malt quiet, but steady; sales, 1,200 bushels Canada West at $1 30 ℔ bushel.... Canada Peas have been purchased to the extent of 3,400 bushels, in bond, at $1 05 for export....Oats have been in less request, and quoted heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels at 55c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 54c.@54½c. for do., in store; 54c.@56c. for do., from track, the latter rate for very choice; 52c.@54½c. for Black; 55½c.@57½c. for ordinary to choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ℔ bushel.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been in good demand and steady in price. Sales, 5,000 bales, mainly to arrive, at 3⅛c., gold; 2,000 bales in Boston, at 3⅜c., currency, and 100 bales in Boston at 3 9-16c.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 370 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@80c., ℔ gallon. Foreign has been in light demand within our previous range; sales, 97 hhds. Porto Rico at 26c.@42c., ℔ gallon. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning included 1,252 hhds. Cuba, 2,439 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,094 hhds. English Islands.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand at from $4 70@$4 90 for common to good strained, with sales reported of 1,730 bbls., chiefly at $4 80 for strained, and $4 90 for good do....Tar steady, on a moderate trade; sales 250 bbls. at $3 12½@$3 25 for Washington, and $3 30 for Wilmington, free on board.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted steady on the basis of 67½c. for merchantable, on less urgent offerings and a moderate call; sales 150 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67½c. for merchantable; Resin, $4 75@$12, ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37½. Pitch, $4 87½@$5.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been neglected and wholly nominal as to price. Early deliveries were quoted here at 23¼c.@23½c.; and at Philadelphia at 22c.@22¼c. A sale of 2,000 bbls. was reported at Philadelphia at 22¼c. ℔ gallon....Refined in cases scarce, dull and nominal at 28c.@28½c.... Crude in bulk very quiet and heavy at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ℔ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16c....Naphtha, 12⅝c.@12¾c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light request for early delivery, at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 379 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25@$13 30 for job lots of old Western Mess; $14@$14 12½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $13 25@$13 37½ for new Extra Prime, and $11 50 for old Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery a more active demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14, seller January; $14 12½, seller February; $14 25, seller March, $14 25, seller March and April; $14 35, seller April, and $14 75, seller June; sales, 4,000 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in limited request, at 5⅝c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5½c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5⅝c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cut-meats have been fairly active on the basis of 8c.@9½c. for dry-salted and sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅜c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5⅝c., for Shoulders and on private terms for pickled Bellies, in tcs., ℔ lb.; sales equal to 330 pkgs. here....Bacon has been offered quite freely at lower prices, and has been fairly active at the reduced figures; sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 boxes, including for early delivery here, 250 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 350 boxes Short Clear at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c.; 500 boxes Long Cut Hams at 8c.; 70 boxes Bellies at 7⅜c.; 20,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; for forward delivery here, 100 boxes Long Clear, seller February, at 7⅛c.; for prompt delivery at Chicago, 100 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c., and for January delivery there, 500 boxes Short Clear on private terms. ....Lard has been moderately active, and desirable lots of both Western and City have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 3,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c., for fair to prime Western Steam, part to arrive; 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c. for prime City; 9c. for No. 1, and 9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been pretty brisk, however irregular prices, with sales reported of 4,000 tcs. Western Steam, including 750 tcs., seller February, at 9⅜c.; 2,250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅜c.; and 1,000 tcs., seller April, at 9½c. ℔ lb....Beef has been in rather more demand within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 250 bbls. in lots. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $10@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ℔ tierce....Beef Hams have been more sought after at $22 50@$24 75 ℔ bbl....Butter has been quoted essentially unchanged price, on a fair inquiry for the finer makes, and a light call for most of the grades....Cheese has been generally slow of sale on the basis of about previous figures for job lots.

SEEDS—The demand for the better grades of Clover has been fair at firm prices on less urgent offerings; sales, 1,300 bags at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; 12⅛c. for choice State, and 10¾c.@10⅞c. for fair to strictly prime Ohio, ℔ lb. Linseed has been in active demand at uniform prices; sales, 6,600 bags per *British Navy* at $2 25, gold, 90 days; 3,000 bags per *Kate Kellock* at $2 25, gold, 90 days, interest added after 60 days; 4,000 bags, from store, on private terms, and 3,000 bags per *Lord Strathmore* at $2 25, gold, cash. Other kinds quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, but the reported dealings have been light, the demand from all sources having been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 hhds. Martinique, and 35 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; and 4,200 bags Pernambuco at 9½c. ℔ lb. Quotations as before. Refined saleable and firm. Messrs. C. AMANA & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugar, since Jan. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan 1, 1872	27,413	35,745	225,390	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	1,103	4,434	40,542	....
Total	28,516	40,179	265,932	2,362
Sales since Jan. 1	2,602	17,485	12,160	....
Stock Jan. 11, 1871	25,914	22,694	253,772	2,362
Stock Jan. 12, 1872	28,762	65,797	338,963	744
Stock Jan. 13, 1870	54,332	88,546	245,815	705
Stock Jan. 14, 1869	29,771	26,984	86,585	366

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been less active, and prices have shown less buoyancy. The depression in Gold, and the firmer temper of the ocean freight market have been against free export purchases. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9½c. for fair to choice; also, 65,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to 92c. ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The general market has shown more firmness, with an improved demand for Grain and Provision room, the former at decidedly stronger rates both by sail and steam. In the chartering line, the chief inquiry was for vessels for the Grain trade, with rates quoted firm. There was a rather slow call noted for Petroleum vessels at about previous figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 3,400 bushels Peas at 6½d.; 31,000 bushels Grain at 6d. for Corn, or 6½d. for Wheat; 15,600 bushels Wheat, in bags, from store, at 7d. ℔ bushel; 2,400 tcs. Lard at 20s.@21s. 3d.; 650 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 60 pkgs. Tallow at 20s.; 20 tons Maple at 20s. ℔ ton; 1,100 bbls. Pork, part at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; by steam, 350 boxes Bacon at 30s. ℔ ton; 23,000 bushels Grain at 7d., now held much higher; 400 boxes Cheese, and 130 pkgs. Lard on private terms; also, a British ship, 898 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6½d. ℔ bushel; 20 tons Maple at 20s. For Bristol, 250 boxes Bacon on private terms. For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 602 tons, with 3,900 quarters Grain, at 5s. excluding the West Coast of Ireland, and 3d. off if direct; an Italian bark, 474 tons, with 3,200 quarters Grain at 5s.; another, 359 tons, with 2,500 quarters do., at 5s; a Norwegian bark, 459 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 5s. ℔ quarter. For Antwerp, 750 boxes Bacon and 100 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; also, a Belgian bark, 608 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bremen, 200 tcs. Lard at 25s. ℔ ton; also, a German bark, 387 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam, 1,000 tcs. Lard, &c., reported without reliable particulars; also, a Norwegian bark, 371 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Hamburg, a small quantity of Barrel Staves at $15. For Gibraltar and orders, Mediterranean, a Norwegian bark, 466 tons, out and back, at a round sum, taking out about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, for Leghorn, and a general cargo back to a port north of Hatteras, on private terms; also, rumored, a brig, with Petroleum, in cases, from Philadelphia, without reliable particulars. For the Canary Islands, a British brig, 242 tons, with lumber on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—FLOUR in good demand for low priced, ranging from $2 90@$5 25, including Superfines and low extras, but offerings were light; high grades quiet. WHEAT opened a shade higher, but the improvement was lost at the close; No. 1 Spring at $1 27@$1 27½; No. 2 do. at $1 23¾; No. 3 do. $1 12½@$1 13; No. 2 do., seller February, at $1 25; seller March at $1 27. CORN in good demand; No. 2 Mixed at 41¾c.@41⅞c.; rejected, at 38½c.@39c.; seller February at 41¾c.@42c. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 32¼c.; rejected at 28¾c.@29½c.; No. 2, seller February, at $1 33; seller March, $1 33¼. RYE advanced; in fair demand; No. 2 at 68½c.@69c. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Spring at 61½c.@62c.; No. 3 do. at 49c.@50c. for fresh receipts; seller February, at 62c. PORK steady at $13 15@$13 20; seller February, at $13 30@$13 35. LARD dull at $8 50@$8 55; seller February, at $8 65@$8 70. Green MEATS in fair demand at unchanged prices. Bulk MEATS steady. Live HOGS active and firm at $4 15@$4 60. Dressed HOGS quiet and steady at $5@$6 05. WHISKY steady at 88c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 31,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter at $5 50@$5 70; Extra Winter at $5 75@$6 10; Double Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 60. WHEAT—Spring unchanged at $1 32@$1 32½; Winter stiff; held higher; buyers off; No. 3 Red saleable at $1 52@$1 53; held at $1 55; sales of No. 2 Red at $1 60. CORN steady; Mixed, on track, 41c.@42c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 41½c.@43½c. OATS quiet; Mixed, on track, 36½c.; No. 2, in elevator, 38c. BARLEY quiet; choice Iowa Spring at 75c. RYE firm at 80c.@82c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO strong. HEMP nominal. BAGGING unchanged. PORK lower at $13. Dry, salted MEATS firm; jobbing and order lots, packed; sold at 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear-rib Sides, and 6⅞c. for Clear Sides; there was a good demand for round lots of loose at lower rates, but holders refused to make concessions. BACON steady; Clear-rib sides at 7½c., seller March; order lots sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders, and 7⅞c. for Clear Sides; no Clear-rib Sides out of smoke. LARD quiet at 8¾c.@8⅞c. HOGS lower; buyers off; sales at $4 20@$4 25. CATTLE firm at $2 50@$4 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—TOBACCO—Sales, 139 hhds. at rather stiffer figures throughout. BAGGING quiet and steady at 13c.@14c. FLOUR in good demand; Family Extra, $6 50. WHEAT in fair demand and firm at $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm and in fair demand; Shelled and Sacked at 63c. OATS—Prime at 50c. for Sacked. RYE steady; Prime at 85c. BARLEY steady; No. 1 Fall at 85c. PROVISIONS active and firm. PORK at $14 for cash, and $14 50 on order. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c. LARD at 9c.@10¼. WHISKY quiet and steady at 88c.@89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 53; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 72. CORN dull; sales of 3 cars at 68c. BARLEY nominally $1@$1 10. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 58 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Rail SHIPMENTS—1,600 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; sales, 1 car Duluth Spring at $1 40; 2 cars Milwaukee Club, nominally at $1 50. CORN dull, heavy and lower; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 60½c.@62c., according to location of elevator, quality, &c. OATS, RYE, and SEEDS neglected and nominally unchanged. BARLEY dull; sales, 1 car Canada, at 85c., in store. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 9¼c.@10c. HIGHWINES, nominal.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 50½c.; Low Mixed, 47¾c.; Yellow, 48¾c.@49c. OATS dull and unchanged; Michigan, 41½c. CLOVER-SEED at $6 10. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Corn and 3,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; tendency upward; quiet; Middlings, 20¾c.@20⅞c.; net receipts, 3,548 bales; exports, to Barcelona, 1,035 bales; coastwise, 309 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 79,112 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—WHEAT dull; holders anxious to sell; Extra, $1 55½ bid, $1 56 asked; No. 1 White, $1 52; Amber Michigan, $1 45@$1 46. CLOVER-SEED wanted at $6 15@$6 20. Dressed HOGS steady at $5 20.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 5,471 bales; gross, 6,190 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,740 bales; coastwise, 932 bales; sales, 3,400 bales; stock, 197,086 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 11.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middlings, 20¼c.; net receipts, 791 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,070 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 62,294 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 20¼c.; net receipts, 108 bales; sales, 164 bales; stock, 6,273 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; net receipts, 802 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,152 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 388 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 32,895 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities dull; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93½.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £390,000 during the week.

PARIS, Jan. 11, P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Pork, 59s. ℔ bbl. for new.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Upland, 10¾d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 10⅝d. for Middling. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 13d.@13¼d. ℔ gallon for spirits and 17d.@17½d. for Refined.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—TALLOW, 43s. 9d.@44s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 11—Evening.—Common RESIN, 12s.@12s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

The Franklin Statue.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the unvailing of the Franklin Statue on Wednesday next, was held, yesterday, at the Astor House, Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR presiding. It was resolved that the Mayors of Philadelphia and Boston, Gov. Hawley, George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Rev. J. A. Spencer, Hugh Casserly, Peter Cooper, Rev. Richard B. Duane, (a great grandson of FRANKLIN's,) Gen. Cochrane, Col. Thorpe and Dr. Chapin should be added to the list of invited guests, and that Dr. PRIME be asked to act as Chairman on the occasion. After transacting some routine business the Committee adjourned.

Curling at Central Park.

The first match between St. Andrew's and the Brooklyn Clubs, this season, took place at Central Park, yesterday, the result being the success of the St. Andrew's by 36 to 31 shots, after a closely-contested game. The ice was not in good condition, being too soft, the ends having to be changed before the game terminated.

Today, weather permitting, the New-York and Burns Clubs will play.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraify Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONALDI.—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY and POPULAR CONCERT by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Many kind gifts of clothing and money have been forwarded to the Children's Aid Society—No. 19 East Fourth-street—in answer to our appeals; but, unfortunately, the need of the Society is still great, for it has to go on all the Winter by the aid of voluntary contributions alone. The Legislature made an appropriation for it, but TWEED & Co. "wanted" the money, and they took it. Consequently, the homeless children have to depend this year solely upon the generous public. We hope some of our readers will personally pay a visit to the institutions established by this Society, and thus satisfy themselves as to the nature and extent of the work done. If what they will see does not convince them of the worthiness of this charity, no appeals from us can move them. We acknowledge, with thanks, in addition to former contributions—of which we shall republish a full list shortly—the following sums: Nyack, $5; A. H. J., for the girl's house, $25; and $2 through Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*.

The public would be glad to hear from Judge INGRAHAM the reasons for his refusal to dismiss the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer. The only purpose accomplished by the prolonged session of that body is to hamper and embarrass the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, which has done so much good work for the people, and is ready to do so much more, if Judge INGRAHAM would only allow it. It is too bad that the best Grand Jury ever convened in this City should have its hands tied through Judge INGRAHAM'S most unwise course. Will he give some explanation of his present very strange conduct?

The Assembly has adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. MOULTON, (of the Twentieth City District,) directing the Committee on Insurance to investigate the charges made against Superintendent MILLER. Now is the time for the officials of the insurance companies to speak out. They do not hesitate to denounce MILLER and his system when they can do so anonymously. They are constantly urging us to go on "exposing MILLER." We are, as usual, to take all the responsibility and all the blame. The companies now owe it both to their policy-holders and the public to be prepared to speak openly and frankly about abuses which are eating into the very heart of the insurance system of this State. It would be cheaper in the long run to state the truth about MILLER and his fees, instead of submitting quietly to his periodic levies. A crushing case can be made out against the State Superintendent, if insurance officials will only speak out. If they shirk the responsibilities of a fair investigation, the public can form but one conclusion regarding the soundness and trustworthiness of the management of New-York insurance companies.

How to Reform the Custom-House.

We have always hoped that the present investigation into the affairs of the Custom-house would be productive of good. This branch of the public service is no more to us than any other, and we shall be rejoiced if the investigation brings to light certain abuses incidental, we are afraid, to the Custom-house system generally, and not chargeable upon any particular Administration or set of officials. Thus far the evidence has revealed what every one knew—two especial evils of the Department which have existed since New-York was a port of entry. One is the acceptance of bribes by the inspectors of luggage. We venture to say that at no time during the past twenty years has the baggage-inspection department been free from this corrupt habit. It is no more peculiar to the Administration of Gen. GRANT than of Gen. TAYLOR. It was nearly as rife under President VAN BUREN as under President LINCOLN. Certain causes have, of course, somewhat increased it since the war, among them being the higher rate of duties. But the main and principal cause was forcibly hit upon by Mr. A. T. STEWART in his examination. No one in this City better understands business organization, or what men are worth for ordinary mercantile service, than this great dry goods importer. He testified, in the recent examination, that the root of all the trouble lay in the Government's underpaying their subordinates in the Custom-house.

"There are men there for whom I would pay four thousand dollars per annum," said Mr. STEWART, "and who only receive from the Government two thousand dollars." If we suppose an active, capable man, placed in one of these inspector's offices, knowing that he may lose it at any time without fault of his own, with a family dragging at his skirts, and a low sense of honor, and then the most respectable portion of the community uniting in tempting him with munificent "presents"—we can easily understand why there is so much corruption in the inspection department. The so-called "gentlemen and ladies" of the community are often quite as much to blame as the inspectors in offering bribes to such needy men. We believe this evil reached its maximum under Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, because the duties then were so enormous, and our own payment of officials was so low, owing to the depreciation of the currency. We believe that every Administration has striven to correct this corrupting practice; but it can only be remedied by a radical reform of the whole system.

As a collateral of this abuse, is the temptation constantly offered to the officials to "compromise" cases. This temptation, though larger, is of a similar character with the other, and will always be experienced under all Administrations, until a systematic means be adopted for raising the character of the whole *personnel* of our civil service; no President or Collector can absolutely prevent such evils. Nothing but a reform of the system can effect this. In this particular investigation there has not been a "shadow of a cloud" thrown upon Secretary BOUTWELL or Gen. GRANT, as to complicity in any corrupt compromises. We shall, indeed, be glad to hear from so respectable a person as Col. FRANK E. HOWE how he defends his offer to Messrs. NAYLOR & Co. of fifty thousand dollars for the compromise of a suit involving the loss of $176 to the Government, and in which the Messrs. NAYLOR seem to have been shamefully treated. But even if Col. HOWE cannot justify his action, no blame or suspicion attaches to the Government. The second great evil to which we have alluded as made more public by this investigation, is the employment of Custom-house officials in politics. This, however, is not peculiar to the present Administration; it was equally common under Mr. LINCOLN'S, and prevailed under every Democratic President.

In our view, it is an absurd, illogical, and injurious practice. But it is a part of the whole internal political system of the country. Gen. GRANT is no more responsible for it than he is for the existence of political parties. Every President since JEFFERSON has encouraged it. Here, however, it should be borne in mind that the first President who has struck a blow at this whole system, and has proposed a reform from the foundation, is Gen. GRANT. If his civil service recommendations be made law, these Custom-house abuses will be corrected in their very source. Indeed, if Congress do not pass the act proposed, the President, with a wise sense of the public benefit, is determined to carry out a plan which will uproot all these evils.

Under the civil service reform, the Collector or his subordinates will have no power to lay a single assessment on an employe. No man will be put in any place as inspector or appraiser, or even in the lowest office, on political grounds. There will be in the future offices of the Custom-house Democrats as well as Republicans, and men of no party. They will be selected on examination for their fitness. We trust that there will be no removals, except "on cause," carefully proven. There will be little motive to remove, except for incompetency. Men will remain in those positions for many years, perhaps for life. They will become experts, and will have a pride in their success and character. The tenure of office being more secure, will make the employes more satisfied with moderate compensations, (though we trust that a higher scale of salaries will be paid in those places.) A different class of men will gradually fill far lower Government offices in this City, and we shall have a Custom-house *personnel* as honest and civil as we find them in Europe. This is what Gen. GRANT proposes to do.

It is objected that he ought to turn out the present incumbents first, and then choose by examination. But this would be a measure somewhat hard and sudden. So great a reform should proceed gradually. Under it we shall have soon a Custom-house Department worthy of this City and of the nation.

One Term.

It is questionable whether Senator SUMNER'S proposition for a "one-term amendment" to the Constitution requires very serious discussion. The circumstances under which the proposition is brought forward, the form which is given it, the time chosen to offer it, force the conclusion that it is really little better than frivolous. Senator CONKLING thoroughly exhausts the whole question in an able speech which we reprint this morning in full.

Mr. CONKLING first dissects the proposition itself, with a view to throwing light on its motives. He asks why its operation is postponed till after the commencement of the next Presidential term? and replies that it "was only a sly way to rid the affair of the appearance of personality in order to gain for it a more unsuspected hearing." Yet the element of personality is got rid of only in appearance. The time selected for introducing the resolution shows its motive. It is the third year of the first term of a President who is likely to be renominated. Except in the third term of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, this is the only time since Mr. SUMNER has been in the Senate that he could not have brought up this matter without the slightest suspicion of personal motive. He has hitherto refrained from doing so, and when he does so at this moment, the inference is unavoidable that he aims at the President, and not less clearly because indirectly.

Mr. CONKLING points out, also, that the proposition to prohibit the people from choosing a President for a second term, who may have commended himself to them by his conduct during his first term, would come more appropriately from the States than from Senators, who do not themselves suffer from any such prohibition as to their own office. The States, through their Legislatures, have the right to propose the amendment. It does not depend exclusively on the proposition of Congress, and for that body to ask the people to limit their own right of selection for the only important office which they can vote upon at all, is a thing which can hardly be deemed, in the language of the Constitution, "necessary."

Mr. CONKLING devotes considerable time to the consideration of the main argument in favor of the amendment, viz., that it will prevent the use of the appointing power for the purpose of affecting the popular will regarding the succession. This argument is by no means a strong one. The amendment would, of course, prevent intriguing for a re-election; but while shutting out all inducement for fidelity which a possible re-election offers, it leaves the President free to use the appointing power to influence the choice of his successor, or to make combinations more or less corrupt to gratify his ambition in the obtaining of other honors—as, for instance, the General of the army's position, or that of the Chief-Justice, either of which it would be a peculiar misfortune to have filled by an intriguer. But, further, it is a question whether the protection against the selfish use of the patronage of the President in this single direction is worth what it would cost. The consequences, for example, of the people's inability to have rechosen Mr. LINCOLN in 1864, when no other candidate could have so united them, and when the election of no other man could have had such tremendous moral effect in crushing the rebellion, would have outweighed all the evils produced by the use of patronage for ambitious purposes since the Government was founded. If the people ever found themselves in such a juncture with a prohibition of re-election in the Constitution, there would be an overwhelming temptation, as was pointed out by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, to violate the letter of the Constitution in order to save the interests it was framed to protect. One such violation would be a more serious evil than the prostitution of patronage can ever become in this country.

For it must not be forgotten that the evil, serious as it is, is very much overrated when it is inferred that the will of the people ever has been, or can be, perverted or corrupted by the appointing power of the President. This is so true—it is really such a moral impossibility for the intrigues of politicians to turn aside the sober judgment of the people in a matter so sure as the choice of a President to enlist their earnest attention—that Mr. CONKLING does not hesitate to declare that patronage is a source of weakness rather than strength to any man or party. "He who appoints a man to office," he says, quoting a witty Frenchman, "makes thirty-nine enemies and one ingrate." And the people are far more easily disgusted than ingratiated by the free use of appointments. Mr. CONKLING draws a picture, for which his colleague in the Senate may easily have sat, of the class of men who may make the mistake of supposing that political machinery goes a great way in shaping the course of the people on important subjects—and he points out their fate:

"Some men," he says, "by giving their whole minds to the work, and thinking and dreaming of 'patronage' and plunder, as the be-all and end-all of politics, may sustain themselves for a time. By promising everybody, and laying the disappointments to somebody else, by wheedling and cajoling, and putting off, and promising over again, and explaining and manœuvring indefatigably, some men succeed for a time. But these are not the men Presidents are made of; they never last long, and when their patronage is gone, they are gone too."

On the whole, it is difficult to say whether Mr. SUMNER'S proposition is left, by Mr. CONKLING'S treatment, more damaged by the exposure of its motives, or by the explanation of its groundlessness in reason or experience.

A Social Reform.

It is only too notorious that an abominable crime, much advertised in one or two daily and several weekly papers, is made a trade of in this City. For this crime "LOOKUP EVANS" and a rascal named WOLFF, were sent to prison, we believe, for seven years, by Judge BEDFORD. More recently, ROSENZWEIG was sentenced for the same term by Recorder HACKETT. These two Judges have done all that lies within their power to suppress this infamous traffic, and have thus added to the many services they have rendered to the public. The New-York Academy of Medicine, on the 18th of May, 1871, passed a special resolution of thanks to Judge BEDFORD for his course, in which they said:

"*Resolved*, That Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, by his manner of conducting the trials of those notorious abortionists and enemies of mankind, WOLFF and THOMAS LOOKUP; by the high moral tone of his addresses to, and by his clear and specific instructions given to the juries; and, finally, by his prompt and just sentences, eminently honored the name he bears, has done infinite service to society, has merited the commendation and shall have the most cordial approval of the New-York Academy of Medicine, as he doubtless will of every member of the profession who properly estimates his duty and morality."

But the best of Judges cannot suppress an evil practice unless the law enables them to do so. In regard to this particular crime, the law is defective—no matter how great may have been the crimes committed by a male or female Rosenzweig, the Judge has very little discretion left to him with regard to the term of imprisonment inflicted. Hence it is that great mansions on grand avenues are occupied by disgusting "practitioners," who continue to escape prosecution because the law is not strong enough to reach them.

Among the social reforms which are needed, there is no direction in which reform is more necessary than this. The New-York Medico-Legal Society has drawn up a bill which would answer the purpose, and which, we are happy to say, has already been presented to the Legislature. It is very short, and was drawn up by several eminent medical gentlemen, with the assistance of Judge BEDFORD. It is far-reaching enough to catch hold of all who assist, directly or indirectly, in the destruction of infant life; it constitutes the crime a felony, and it imposes an imprisonment of not *less* than four years on any person found guilty. No one can possibly find an objection to the bill except the rogues, male and female, who carry on their hideous trade. The bill has been presented by Assemblyman MACKAY—let him have due credit for it.

May we not hope that Assemblymen and Senators will see to it that this bill is made law without unnecessary delay? There is no doubtful question involved in it. Our best City Magistrates ask for it—the people demand it. Is there any man in either House who will refuse to vote for it? We hope not.

"Making Haste Slowly."

When the people elected the Reform Legislature now in session at Albany, they had the utmost confidence in their ability to frame a new charter for this City, and to accomplish other things no less necessary for the public welfare. The people have as yet seen no reason to abate any of that confidence. There have been, it is true, men elected as Reformers who have developed an unsuspected tendency to make bargains with corrupt political cliques, but, tested by their acts, the majority has proved, so far, perfectly trustworthy. The passage of a new City charter is unquestionably the most important as well as the most pressing of all the duties before the Legislature. In considering its details, the public expected that members of both Houses would, as a matter of course, listen to the suggestions of those who had fully studied the subject, and who also were entitled to speak on behalf of the people. Anything emanating from the Committee of Seventy, for example, would naturally be entitled to special consideration. Twelve out of the twenty-one members of the New-York delegation in the Assembly, and four out of the five City Senators, owed their election to the indorsement which they had received from the Committee of Seventy, acting on behalf of the most respectable and influential portion of the citizens of New-York. That Committee is quite as truly representative of the people as it ever was, and our citizens are quite content to allow it and the reform organizations affiliated with it, to be the recognized exponents of their wishes on the question of Municipal Reform. No influential section of the Republican Party has shown the slightest disposition to make partisan capital out of the necessities of City legislation. The draft charter of the Committee of Seventy is conceived in a spirit the very reverse of partisan, being, like the Committee itself, a simple outcome of the popular determination that New-York should, henceforth, be governed on the basis of honesty and intelligence.

Keeping these facts in view, it is difficult to see what purpose, save that of vexatious and dangerous delay, is to be gained by the proposal introduced by Mr. MACKAY, for a Convention to propose and frame amendments to the charter of the City of New-York. In the first place the people don't want to tinker at the existing charter. They want to have a new one, whose essential principles shall be essentially different from those which bear the stamp of failure. In the next, they have a decided objection to the clamor and worry of another election to determine what they believed they had fully settled at the last. An election for delegates to a Charter Convention might suit the views of the politicians whom the people voted into a back seat in November. They might count, not unreasonably, on a certain amount of popular apathy about an issue which did not directly involve the opposition between honesty and corruption. The adherents of the trading politicians of both parties can always be relied upon to turn out, and an almost inevitably light vote of the people would give them an influence in the Convention which might prove fatal to its representative character. Of course, the subject must come, in the last resort, before the Legislature, but there would be very natural hesitation to question conclusions which had been reached by delegates having an apparently valid claim to speak on behalf of the citizens of New-York. The proposed Convention could do nothing which the Legislature cannot as effectively and more rapidly do itself. The appropriate Committee of either House can summon to its aid all the local information which can possibly be wanted to set members right as to what our citizens require.

Mr. MACKAY was elected ostensibly as a Reformer, though, to the best of our knowledge, his constituents of the Thirteenth Assembly District are hardly so confident of his qualifications for this rôle as they were on the day of election. The bill may be honestly meant, but it looks exceedingly like a political trick to assist in cheating the people out of the results of a great victory. In either case, it cannot be too quickly sent to the limbo of rejected proposals. The people are in no humor to be trifled with on this most vital question of Municipal Reform, and the sooner the Legislature sets itself steadily to the work of fulfilling popular expectation the better. If there is any misapprehension at Albany about the way in which the public regard the game of political makeshifts and devices for gaining time, the Committee of Seventy cannot too soon convene another mass-meeting to give it intelligible expression.

The Pacific Railroads in Winter.

The experience of this season has shown conclusively that if regular time is to be made on the northern transcontinental railroads in Winter, snow-sheds of great strength must be built, and kept constantly in repair. Since the 20th of December the service has been extremely irregular. Three hundred and fifty passengers came into Chicago on the morning of Jan. 8, who had been nearly three weeks on the road from San Francisco. Most of the delay occurred between Percy and Cheyenne. The distance between these points is only one hundred and fifty miles, but almost two weeks was taken in traversing it. It appears that the heavy snow-storm which began about Dec. 20 was the occasion of this remarkable delay, the drifts having packed so heavily in the cuts and gullies along the route as to make passage impossible. The average depth of the snow, did not, we are told, exceed twelve inches. It was, however, extremely fine, light, and dry, and easily blown from place to place. The fall of snow was succeeded by tremendous gales which swept the plains in every direction. Hence the ravines and excavations along the line of railroad naturally became choked up. The engines could make no impression on this frail yet potent obstacle. Even the snow-plows, of which there seems to have been an insufficient number, were only partly successful. They often ran off the track, and even when they did their work and a train got by, in a very short time the rails would be again impassible. Between Ogden and Cheyenne it is stated that two thousand laborers, many of them Chinese, have been kept steadily at work to clear the track; yet with snow-plows, spades and all, the detention has exceeded by a fortnight the regulation time.

Some of the experiences of the snowed-up passengers were novel, rather than agreeable. Happily, in no instance did coal, or wood and water give out; of these there was always abundance. But as regards food, matters were different. No one actually starved to death, but many must have been uncomfortably near it. It is hard to make five days' supply eke out to twenty, and this, with most of the passengers, was just the problem that had to be solved. Of course, there are the "section eating-houses"—the Mugby-Junction restaurants of our great plains; but in these, at the best of times, the fare is of doubtful excellence, and, their regular supplies being cut off by the storm, what was bad in quality became almost nothing in quantity. One train was furnished by the Railroad Company with the curious provender of "halibut and crackers," on which many people for days subsisted. Black coffee and bread were sometimes to be had, and a few lucky souls had elk and antelope steaks fried in pork fat. Occasionally an enterprising wayfarer would get a "square meal" by gaining the favor of a telegraph operator, or some other potent official along the road. Some unfortunates who, either from motives of economy, or because they could not be otherwise served, had no berths in the sleeping-cars, had to pass all the nights for three weeks in day cars. The discomfort of this, added to the deprivation of food, may be easily imagined. Yet there seems to have been little sickness and much hilarity. Whist parties were got up, and the time was enlivened by song and story-telling. The festivities reached their climax at Percy, where two balls were held in the back part of a grocery-store. The music was furnished by "a guitar, a mouth harmonicon and a fine-tooth comb;" and, on the authority of a Chicago journal, we are glad to know that "the pleasure was exquisite," and that the "programme," which consisted of round and fancy dances, was protracted until a late hour.

The company thus forced for so long a time upon each others' society was of an amusingly diversified character. There were United States Senators, three Japanese Princes, a Russian Count, several United States Army officers, an English Consul, Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, well known in New-York, and distinguished clergymen of various denomination. Then there were business-men, in feverish haste to get to their engagements East; several bridal parties, grievously troubled by the delay; Californians, going to their friends to pass Christmas and New-Year's, who had not done the like since the "early days," and the usual array of wondering and fretting children. Happily, all got through in safety. No one was starved, or frozen, or scalped, and none are worse, save by loss of time, for the adventure. The Railway Company should take care, however, that after this season such adventures do not happen again. Mere sheds, with open sides, afford little protection against drifting, and it is clear that these structures, in exposed places, should be provided with walls as well as roofs. It will be costly work, no doubt, to make such provision; but after all the line of track most likely to be snow-bound is comparatively short, and it certainly must prove more expensive to the Company to have their trains detained, as they have been this Winter, than to pay for what will insure their running "on time."

More Fair Play, a la Fenton.

If there was any sense of fairness left in the *Tribune* toward the late Collector of Customs at this Port, it would correct the gross perversion of figures as to the relative cost of collecting the revenue under Mr. MURPHY and his predecessor, Mr. GRINNELL, neither of whom are chargeable with gross extravagance under the Revenue laws as they now stand. The *Tribune* says, on the authority of Mr. FENTON, that GRINNELL spent:

In fifteen months	$2,629,368
Under Murphy, fifteen months	2,759,353
Difference	$129,985
Difference in fees collected and spent in addition	8,172
Fuel and stationery charged under Mr. Grinnell, and used under Mr. Murphy.	68,750
Whole difference against Murphy	$206,907

The first difference of $129,985 is the only one really in issue. The other items, especially that of $68,750, may apply as well to Mr. MURPHY'S successor as to Mr. GRINNELL'S. The true test is, how much money, and at what percentum of cost, did Mr. GRINNELL collect in fifteen months, and how much Mr. MURPHY, and at what percentum of cost? We have compiled the answer from the Customs returned for the months named by the *Tribune:*

Collected by Grinnell	$157,961,335
At a cost of 1.67 per cent.	
Collected by Murphy	$187,496,810
At a cost of 1.47 per cent.	

The actual result is in Mr. MURPHY'S favor, in the saving of one-fifth of one per cent. on $187,496,810—or $374,993. Even Mr. FENTON admitted the increased collection of nearly thirty millions of dollars by Mr. MURPHY. But the *Tribune* suppresses this important difference.

Rifle Practice.

Next Tuesday there will assemble at Albany the New-York State Military Association. This body is representative of the National Guard, or volunteer militia of the State, and though it has been pretty freely criticised for inefficiency in some quarters, it yet includes in its membership some of the best officers of the National Guard, and ought to be able to accomplish much good for that service. Just now, moreover, it has abundant field for discussion in recent facts connected with that great military system of Prussia which is now engaging the attention of military observers everywhere.

The National Guard of New-York is by far the largest, best organized, and most effective State Militia in the country. In round figures, it numbers twenty-four thousand, officers and men—more than half of whom belong to the organizations situated in this City and Brooklyn. Among these latter are thousands of young men of character and energy, whose zeal in their voluntary military service is altogether commendable; and as militia duty offers for them a healthful field for the exercise of their youthful vigor, and presents a better occupation for their evenings than the arduous work of constant billiard-playing, it is well for every good city to encourage their zeal. Moreover, it not only creates in them a taste and aptitude for military drill and discipline, which it is eminently desirable for the safety of the City and nation that a considerable share of our young men should have, but also presents an offset to the life of mere personal material gain, the pursuit of which is anything but conducive to a well-developed character. The National Guard service commends itself, therefore, to public respect and consideration, as of both moral and military use.

One of the most important subjects for discussion, to come up before this convention at Albany, will be that of rifle practice, and how best to realize its advantages for the State militia. Already some of the regiments have practiced it within their armories, and that it is a popular pastime is proved by the existence of so many private "target companies" outside the militia, which, with whatever rifles they can buy or hire, go forth with segments of bands of music, and an attendant negro carrying the target, to practice firing at the bull's eye in some of our adjacent meadows. But indoor practice is not so healthy as outdoor, nor is it possible to get within any of our armories a rifle range long enough to make the practice what it should be to bring our militia up to that pitch of excellence as marksmen which is so characteristic of the German Schuetzen corps. Besides, these target companies, as at present organized, while not developing good marksmen from the absence in their shooting of anything like accuracy of ranges or scientific knowledge in their direction, are also open to objection as offering occasion for rowdyism and the formation of bands like the Shandley Legion. A rifle held in the hands of many of the members of these bodies is an instrument to excite the apprehensions of peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

If the Albany Convention of militia officers are able to devise a plan for bringing about regular and systematic competition with the rifle, before long rifle ranges, they will have done a work to deserve the thanks of their own body, and of the general public also. A movement is already started in this direction, by the formation in New-York of a National Rifle Practice Association, with Gen. BURNSIDE at its head. With the assistance of the militia as a body it will undoubtedly be successful, and then our young men will have something better to shoot at than the pigeon-matches which Mr. BERGH has felt called upon to put a stop to in the interest of humanity.

MINOR TOPICS.

The National Committee of the Republican Party has decided to call the National Nominating Convention to assemble in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in June, which will be the fifth day of the month. The choice of the place for the Convention was made after a full presentation of the claims of Cincinnati, the only other city whose citizens made any special effort to secure the Convention. As the Convention of '68 was held in Chicago that of '64 in Baltimore, and that of '60 in Chicago—thus placing the Convention twice in the West to once in the East—there seems no objection to getting back to Philadelphia, where, sixteen years ago, the Republican Party made its first Presidential nomination, and began the long struggle for the principles of sound government in which it is still engaged. The time for which the Convention is called is two weeks later than in '68, but leaves the country five months in which to conduct the canvass, a period entirely sufficient.

We do not quite understand why the Legislature did not include in the bill just passed to pay the City Bonds, the last section of Senator BENEDICT'S bill, empowering Mr. GREEN to raise $4,500,000 to pay certain just claims against the City. It is certainly very hard upon hundreds of the employes of the City, that for months they should receive no salaries. Moreover, departments like those of the Prisons and Alms-houses, the Schools and the Police, are obliged now to purchase everything on credit, and will soon fall into confusion, if not relieved. The charities, too, of the City, are absolutely bankrupt.

Contrary to the current expectation among politicians in Washington, the Iowa Republicans have nominated Mr. ALLISON for United States Senator, and have declined to renominate the present incumbent, Mr. HARLAN. The result is a gain for the cause of revenue reform, and the more advanced policy urged on the Republican Party within the last three years, and now generally recognized in Congress.

To meet the practical difficulty in the way of the immediate application of the rules of the Civil Service Commission, the President has authorized temporary appointments, in cases of need, to be vacated as soon as the rules for examinations in the several cases are perfected. Those eager critics for whom everything the President does on the subject of civil service reform is wrong, will now probably blame the President for thus providing against inconvenience from the prompt adoption of the system, as a few days since, they were blaming him for what they were pleased to call his premature acceptance of it.

Confusion still reigns in the Democratic ranks on the subject of the "passive policy" proposed for the Presidential campaign. The State Committee of Missouri is perfectly satisfied with the results of a trial of the "passive policy" in the State contest of 1870. They believe that were the National Democracy to resort to the same experiment this year, "the effect would be the overthrow of the dominant party and its policy, the re-establishment of the Union, and the re-affirmation of the Constitution." On the other hand, the Indiana Democrats are for "no surrender," and want "a candidate whose high character and capacity for the position will command the support of all Republicans who are displeased with the rule of the faction in power." This is very pretty talk, but it all helps to show that with the "sorehead" Republicans pulling one way, the "passive" Democrats another, and the "no surrender" people a third, the compact mass of the Republican Party will have a somewhat easy triumph.

The Democracy of the Eastern States is somewhat deficient in fertility of invention. For example, here we have the Democrats of New-Hampshire claiming credit for repeating the stale dodge of our late Board of Apportionment. They reduced the taxes by increasing the debt, and endeavored to acquire a reputation for economy on the strength of appropriations which were notoriously inadequate to the purposes for which they were designated. Our precious Two per Cent. Tax Levy, limiting City expenditures to some twenty-five millions, did not prevent the Ring from spending double that amount. In a similar way, the New-Hampshire Democrats have so arranged matters that the present State Administration can show, on paper, a large reduction on the year's expenditures of its predecessor, while, in reality, their expenses will amount to at least $25,000 more. New-Hampshire presents a far less brilliant field for political jugglery than New-York City, but, in a small way, the local Democracy has proved itself an apt pupil of Tammany.

Capt. SILAS BENT has been explaining to an appreciative audience in St. Louis his theory about what he calls "the thermometric gateways to the pole." The Captain finds in the record of recent explorations in the Arctic regions ample confirmation of his opinion about the existence of an open polar sea, as well as of the proper course to be taken in reaching it. This open sea he holds to be simply the termination of the north-east branch of the Gulf stream, and consequently it is by following the course of the heated current from the equator that the pole can be discovered. Among other things, Capt. BENT alluded to the startling hypothesis, that to reduce Northern Europe to a frozen wilderness, we have only to make a big enough cutting in the Isthmus of Panama to send the surplus equatorial current of the Atlantic into the Pacific, instead of having it diverted, as now, to the shores of Europe. As the cost of reducing in this way England, and Germany, and Northern Europe, to their natural climate-level—that of Labrador—would be two or three hundred thousand millions of dollars, there is no immediate necessity for the Powers of the Old World revolving how to anticipate us in the possession of the Isthmus of Panama.

Doings of the Controller—Preparations to Pay off the City Revenue Bonds and Interest.

Controller GREEN returned from Albany, yesterday morning, and was at his office most of the day. He expressed himself as much gratified by the action of the Legislature in passing the "Relief bill," and said that as soon as the "Deficiency bill" should be made a law, he would begin the work of paying off a large number of the City employes. Yesterday Mr. GREEN was mainly employed in making preparations to pay off early next week revenue bonds and interest. The principal amounts to $6,369,000, and the interest to $280,000. The Relief bill just passed, enables the Controller to reborrow the amount to meet the City's liabilities.

GEN. SIGEL "AT HOME."

His Views of Municipal Affairs.

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

An account of a visit to Gen. SIGEL may be of interest.

A pleasant half hour's ride by rail brought your correspondent to the little way-station of Melrose, on the Harlem Railroad at Morrisania. Following the directions given to guide my footsteps to the elevated rural retreat known as Grove Hill, where a cozy cottage occupies a commanding site in the centre of a spacious lot, I at last made all the necessary ascents and announced my arrival at Gen. SIGEL's house by the usual ring of the door-bell.

Gen. SIGEL's home is cheerful and bright; music, pictures and books occupy each its appropriate place in the family economy. His dwelling is modest in pretension, tastefully but plainly furnished, and wears an air of solid comfort.

The cottage is romantically situated. One can hardly imagine that within a dozen miles of the choking bustle of Broadway, so quiet and rural a spot, with just such an outlook, could be found. Approaching the house from the front, a slightly ascending grassy lawn suggests nothing peculiar or romantic. But precisely in the middle of the spacious grounds there is an almost perpendicular descent, over a rock-ledge, to a rear yard as level as the front. Right on the edge of this rocky slope stands the dwelling; and the outlook from the South windows and verandahs, over the valley, and beyond the picturesque knolls and rock-ribbed wastes, through the shaggy woods to Long Island Sound, in the enchanting distance, is one of unusual picturesqueness.

After an hour of refreshing social intercourse the General and your correspondent withdrew to one of the coziest of libraries, opening from the sitting-room. The warmest impressions of the scenic picture come to us from the windows of this apartment. Shelves filled with a miscellaneous selection of standard volumes in Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Spanish and Italian, (all of which languages are read by Gen. SIGEL,) occupy one side of the library-room. Maps and other paraphernalia of military service fill larger spaces. A writing-table, thickly strewn with manuscripts and the multitudinous documents and literary débris of a thinking, reading, reflecting man of ideas and culture, holds a conspicuous place near the north window; while a lounging-chair and a few other necessary articles of furniture, together with a dressing-gown and smoking-cap—constitute the remainder of the "make up" of this inviting apartment. In these "quarters" we had an informal and comprehensive

CONVERSATION OVER OUR COFFEE.

This I will give you as nearly in its exact words as possible:

CORRESPONDENT—The result of the 7th of last November showed a genuine political earthquake. Do you not think so, General?

Gen. SIGEL—Yes, of course. It was not only in name, but in fact, a revolution, because it totally upset and changed the relative strength of parties. The 82,000 Tammany votes have changed into the people's vote, and Tammany has dwindled down so much that it can scarcely balance the Republican vote alone. Of the old Tammany stock there were not more than 55,000 voters left; 28,000 had seceded, and this secession is going on all the while. We have at last come right down to a sound political basis, and drawn into the conflict thousands of our best citizens who under ordinary circumstances would not have approached the polls. They have found that, after all, voting is not such a very dangerous thing, and they will try it again in the future. Besides this, our City has given in the late election a great example to the world. It has not only, with extraordinary good sense, united all the elements of progress, right and honor into a great and victorious phalanx, but by manning, watching and protecting the polls with volunteers instead of hirelings—with men of social standing and respectability—it has sanctified universal suffrage, and elevated the act of voting from a mere farce, played by the rabble, to a sublime performance of free men. This is an incalculable gain! We must follow this policy in future, and only put true Americans on guard—yes, yes, true Americans—I mean patriotic, intelligent and fearless men, without distinction of party and nationality—men who love this country and the welfare of the people, at least as much as their own interest and that of their clan. Patriotism, intelligence, courage, mean true Americanism.

CORRESPONDENT—I suppose, General, that you must have felt sure of your election?

Gen. SIGEL—Oh, no; I had great confidence in success, because I saw great activity and even enthusiasm everywhere; but with our ways of electioneering, voting and counting, you could not be certain of victory until you read the numbers on the wall. I felt, however, very easy, because I knew that we were right, beaten or not beaten. Now things have changed considerably. We have fairly measured our strength, and can better calculate in the future. While it was clear that the great mass of the people, disgusted with our Municipal Administration, were ready to sink partisan allegiance in the effort to correct the evils that were producing such bitter fruits, yet the grandeur of the result astonished even the most sanguine friends of Reform. It was noble and praiseworthy in the large number of those who heretofore acted with the Tammany organization to break aloof from their party, and join hands with the fifty thousand Republicans in the City in the work of crushing the corrupt Ring. I rejoice heartily in the result, not so much from any personal consideration as from the certainty that the day of corrupt partisan rule in our magnificent Metropolis is fast approaching an end.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think should be the programme of the Reform Party in the future?

Gen. SIGEL—One thing is before all others absolutely necessary. We must bring new men at the head of our municipal affairs. The executive officers must be changed, as well as the Legislative body. A partial change has been made by putting GREEN, STEBBINS and VAN NORT in office, but we must get rid of TWEED and Company, otherwise we do not get rid of their host of followers, who form the prætorian guard of the old régime. The new Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should begin their operations as soon as possible; we will then see how they get along. I also believe that municipal elections should be separated from State elections, just as the latter should not be mixed up with National elections, as regards tickets and the time of election. There should also be a more intimate connection of all the organizations which co-operated through the late campaign, independent of party, for the simple purpose of keeping the machinery of elections in the hands of the Reformers, and to allow every citizen to vote according to his own conscience, and his own will, without being terrified, turned out, or counted out.

CORRESPONDENT—You then believe that the present Election laws are sufficient for that purpose?

Gen. SIGEL—I think they are defective in some particulars, but worked pretty well the last election. The right of candidates to have their own watchers is a very good provision, and as far as inspectors are concerned they have been elected by the people. If they are bad men the electors are to blame for their stupidity, and have to correct themselves next time. As to the election district divisions and boundaries, the wards and a combination of wards should form the political unities. This principle is observed in regard to Senatorial districts and has worked very well; but as to the Assembly districts the divisions are in some cases defectively arranged. Look for instance to the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Districts. It is very difficult for the people to know which is which, and not one of ten voters knows how to easily find the gerrymandered lines drawn around him.

CORRESPONDENT—Of course the duty will now devolve upon the Reformers of reconstructing the City Government. I should be glad to have your views of how this should be done and what changes might be beneficial. We hear a great deal of talk of a new departure from the present mode of municipal government, by the substitution of a Commission elected by the Legislature instead of the executive head chosen by the people.

Gen. SIGEL—I do not like that at all—not at all. As we have shown that we are able and strong enough to govern ourselves, I would, in the name of 82,000 voters, demand the right of municipal self-government for our City. I maintain that such a great community as ours is *per se*, by the simple fact of its existence, free and independent within the bounds of the State and Federal Constitutions, and that the laws and regulations for the government and administration of its affairs shall emanate from its own people. In conformity with this principle, involving as it does an emancipation from royalistic traditions, I would lay the responsibility where it rightfully belongs, *i. e.*, to the people of New-York, and thereby create a wholesome watchfulness and energy.

CORRESPONDENT—Then you would preserve popular Government here, under a new and honest organization, with abolition of crying evils and safeguards around the ballot and the Treasury?

Gen. SIGEL—That seems to me eminently the safest and best, besides being just and fair.

CORRESPONDENT—How, then, would you have this work of reorganization or reconstruction begin? By the Legislature giving us a new charter in place of HALL, TWEED & Co.'s seductive disguise, under the mask of which all the frauds have been perpetrated?

Gen. SIGEL—I do not see any objection to an intelligent supervision over our municipal affairs by the State. The State is the guardian of the Constitution, and has to step in whenever a municipality is too weak or unwilling to prevent disorders, and to bring to account its highest officials; but it seems to me that this business of *giving* or *granting* a charter to a great city is not in accordance with the spirit of our times and republican institutions.

I remarked that I had never given the subject much thought, when Gen. SIGEL continued:

In feudal times special charters and privileges were granted by the grace of the monarch, for instance in Germany, to certain cities for the purpose of protecting them against their feudalistic surroundings. The fact of there being any independence or liberty inherent in the municipality or community was neither understood nor considered. Whatever authority or privilege was granted the community of a city as to their self-control and government, was conferred graciously by the sovereign, just as a title or badge of nobility was conferred. You will agree with me, that our case is entirely different. All of us stand on the broad basis of individual and collective liberty; we have no King above us, no feudal system around us. Why, then, should a community so populous as this City be compelled to ask for a special charter under which to administer its local affairs and institute its own government? A special charter, defining everything and providing for everything, creates a kind of tutelage, degrading and enervating to those who have to submit to it.

CORRESPONDENT—But what mode other than going directly to the Legislature could be adopted?

Gen. SIGEL—It seems to me that the people of New-York should be permitted to create their own organic law. This could be done in various ways. For instance, the Legislature could, by enactment, enable the people, under prescribed forms, to choose a charter convention, which would proceed to frame a charter, just as the people of a Territory are permitted to frame the Constitution which they submit to Congress for acceptance. This charter could be submitted to the Legislature, and must be ratified, if not found inconsistent with the Constitution of the State. Under it our Municipality could reorganize.

CORRESPONDENT—That plan would certainly have the novelty of silencing the croakers who are so jealous of the interference in local affairs by the centralized power.

Gen. SIGEL—This convention should be chosen from the Senatorial districts, say ten from each. That would very probably result in securing a majority of good men in the convention. But I doubt whether we have time to enter on such a radical procedure. We cannot have an election every four weeks or every four months. We must have time to rest, and concentrate all our power in the election of our next Mayor. That will be, and must be, the political focus of the current year, as far as municipal affairs are concerned.

CORRESPONDENT—Would you make any material changes in the organic structure of our Municipal Government?

Gen. SIGEL—The great fundamental principles which I think theoretically and practically underlie the best form of municipal government are:

1. Popular choice of measures and men.
2. An uncontaminated ballot and a well-guarded Treasury.
3. Clearly defined modes of redress, and ways and means of deposing and speedily punishing derelict officials.

A charter under which these principles cannot be practically applied, would be no better than the farce we now have.

CORRESPONDENT—You would make the City Government even more Democratic than heretofore, instead of making it less so by the Commission system.

Gen. SIGEL—Certainly. I would not allow the Mayor to create a junta—a kind of secret legerdemain arrangement, called a Board of Audit, composed of officers of his own appointment, and authorize them to manipulate the City affairs as of late. I would have a Mayor elected, as now, with the usual executive duties. Then, a City Council chosen from the Senatorial districts. The heads of departments should be chosen by the people or appointed by the Mayor, and be required to submit to the City Council their annual budget of expenses, and also to make monthly financial statements to the Mayor for publication. They should be *ex officio* members of the City Council, for the purpose of defending in that body the public interests, and for answering questions which may be there propounded as to their administration. They should be subject to removal precisely as the Mayor should be. They should not be chosen by the Board of Aldermen, because they would become more or less dependent on its members, who would have the power of election. Chosen in the manner referred to, with such duties and powers as suggested, they would be independent and be a conserving body within the Board of Aldermen. The charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy is very good in its general tendency, but I do not think it explicit and practical enough. As I said before, the charter should spring fresh from the people, born of their wants as expressed through their chosen delegates. The charter proposed mixes County affairs with City affairs, and by its cumulative vote would allow the Ring men to checkmate the Reformers. Minority representation is very good, but a dangerous weapon in the hands of a corrupt phalanx of Ring men. The followers of TWEED have no right to be represented anywhere. Let us first purify the political atmosphere by a sound majority and then introduce some kind of minority representation as a finality. I am not for commissions, but for a head to represent each department. Responsibility divided is no responsibility at all.

CORRESPONDENT—What would you do to secure honest elections?

Gen. SIGEL—Of course, every general plan is flanked by an array of details, dry and experimental in themselves, but very essential to the success of the whole. Repeating and fraudulent counting have been our greatest bane. The present Election laws, faithfully enforced to the extremest limit, would break up the foul crimes on our ballot-boxes. The recent sending of repeaters to Sing Sing has had a salutary effect. Make it next to impossible for a villain to repeat. Make instantaneous detection certain. It would be better to return to the practice of open ballots or *viva voce* voting than have our votes stolen, or forged by substituting others, or vitiated by false counting. No crowds should be allowed to gather about the polling precincts, thus obstructing voting and leading to disturbances of the peace.

CORRESPONDENT—Would it not be just to honest people, and fair to society at large, if criminals and public paupers were debarred from voting?

Gen. SIGEL—They certainly form a degrading element in our society, but we must be careful to distinguish the criminal and vagabond from the poor man. We must also try to prevent the causes of these evils by systematic counteraction. The moral atmosphere of New-York could be greatly purified by several important changes in its internal government. At great expense to the City, eighty thousand of its unfortunate population are annually sent to Ward's Island and other places, or harbored in our City. There is a large, shiftless, floating class of paupers and petty criminal, migrating backward and forward between the tenement-houses, streets and pauper institutions. The criminals of a more desperate grade are occasionally sent "out of town," for smaller or greater periods, to Blackwell's Island or Sing Sing. But there is a ceaseless return flow of these degraded persons from the public pauper and criminal institutions; while our Police and Courts make a great ado in the work of restraining and reimprisoning the offenders. Compulsory education would ultimately remedy much of this evil. Pauper institutions for persons able to labor should be abolished. Petty criminals could be provided for by the establishment of a land colony, located a hundred miles or more from the City, and within the State, where such offenders, requiring restraint for periods of one year or less, could be usefully and healthfully employed. The close contact of these unfortunate persons with the intoxicating influences of the great City being thus severed by distance and so thorough a change of life, we would not have returning to us, as now, a continuous stream of petty culprits to grow up into our most desperate criminal classes. Paupers could be provided for by the establishment of land asylums for paupers and families temporarily without means of support, so distant from the City that cost of maintenance would be cheapened, and where all those not incapacitated could labor. And as speedily as possible permanent homes should be procured for these land-asylum inmates, in the broader rural regions, where employment is always at command. It seems to me that this policy would drain off a large part of our dregs, leaving the remaining population proportionately purified and elevated.

The conversation then drifted on to personal matters, during which Gen. SIGEL expressed his regret that the demands of the office to which the people have elected him will require him to leave his quiet abode on Grove Hill, and move his family into the City. Thus he will become a permanent resident of Gotham, and hereafter, as heretofore, his hosts of political and personal friends may buckle on their armor and be ready to "fight mit SIGEL." T.

LOCKED IN A FREIGHT-CAR.

Strange and Perilous Adventure of a Boy of Eleven Years.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872.

An eleven year-old boy of this city, named CLARENCE SHANKS, was made the involuntary hero of a most remarkable adventure a day or two since. He lives with his parents here, and was sent on an errand on Friday last, with instructions to return home immediately. Being a good and obedient boy, his parent naturally became alarmed when evening drew near, and he had not yet returned. Messengers were dispatched in every direction, streams were dragged, and every means taken to obtain a trace of the missing boy—all to no purpose. The search was kept up all night, and then given up in despair by the relatives and friends. The mother of the boy was almost crazed at his disappearance, and her situation was becoming alarming, when, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, the boy made his appearance, in an almost exhausted condition, and exhibiting unmistakable evidence of having endured great hardship during his two days' absence. As soon as he was able he told his story, which is substantially as follows:

When he went down-town on his errand, he saw, through the open door of a freight car, which was in a train at the Erie depot, a quantity of corn lying about the floor. He thought here would be a good chance to obtain a nice meal for some pet chickens of his at home, and he climbed into the car and commenced filling his pockets. While thus engaged, the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened. The boy at once began to cry and shout to make his situation known, but to no purpose, and soon the train moved off. He says he first thought of the effect his disappearance would have on his parents; and then began to conjecture how far he would probably be carried before he could make his presence in the car known. It was pitch dark in his moving prison, and he was bumped around on the floor like a ball at every jerk and lurch of the train, there being nothing to hold to. At times, he says, he would be thrown with considerable force against the sides of the car, and he has great bruises on his shoulders and hips as the consequence. Scratches on different parts of his person, and the presence of ugly looking splinters, also testify to the character of his experience on this part of his journey. The train, he says, stopped once before it made the stop when he was discovered, and he did all in his power to attract the attention of some one about the station. He shouted, pounded on the sides of the car, and fairly shrieked for assistance, but without the desired effect, and he was soon once more rolling and bumping about the car, on his way he knew not where. The train finally stopped again, and the young prisoner ascertained, from the movements about the station, that some cars were to be switched out of the train, and he says he prayed that his car might be one of them. His car was one of them, and when it was placed on the switch, he succeeded, after lying there about an hour, in attracting the attention of a man who was passing the car. He opened the door, and upon seeing the poor boy, covered with dust, in which the tears had cut deep traces down the boy's cheeks, brutally demanded, "What the h—l you doin' here?" Choking with sobs, the little fellow told his story, only to be informed that "he'd better dig out, d—n quick!" He then went to the depot building, and asked a boy what place he was in, and how far it was from Binghamton. The boy eyed him suspiciously a moment, and then told him he was in Barton, about thirty-five miles from Binghamton. It was after dark, and the unfortunate CLARENCE was in an entirely strange place, without a cent to purchase a morsel to eat or pay his way back home. Moreover, the cruel rebuff of the trackman had disheartened him, and he could not summon courage to ask assistance of any one. He obtained information of the boy who had told him where he was as to a road which went in the direction of Binghamton, and, at a time of night when he would have been quietly sleeping in bed if home, he started on his way to the city, where his agonized parents were searching in all directions for him. He had no dinner or supper, and the pangs of hunger began to assail him. These he satisfied as well as he could by eating of the corn which he put in his pockets in the morning, which act had placed him in his present unenviable situation. After walking about two hours, and passing many houses where he could see the cheery lights, and children playing within, bringing the burning tears afresh to his eyes, his strength began to fail him, and he knew he must lie down somewhere and sleep. It was very cold, and he was almost numb with exposure. Coming to a house where it seemed kind people must live, he made up his mind to go in and beg a supper and a bed for the night. His hand was on the gate-latch, when a fierce watchdog came bounding at him, and frightened him away. About a mile further on he came to a farmhouse, near to which, along the road was a small inclosure, in which was a haystack, and about it cattle feeding. The almost frozen boy crawled into the hay, and, although suffering from hunger, he soon fell asleep. He was awakened once or twice by mice running across his face, and by the cattle rubbing and pushing against the haystack. He awoke early on Saturday morning, and upon crawling to the ground he found that his feet were frozen, and he was so stiffened that he could scarcely walk. No one was stirring about the farmhouse. He breakfasted on raw corn. He met wagons on the road, but was overtaken by but two, and these were heavily loaded, and their drivers walking, so he did not ask for a ride. He passed through many villages, but, although almost fainting with hunger, was not courageous enough to ask for a mouthful to eat. All day long he journeyed along, suffering intense physical and mental agony, until just after dark the lights of a large town came in sight, and he felt it must be Binghamton. It was Binghamton, and about 7 o'clock he reached his father's house, more dead than alive. The boy tells his story in a very touching manner. His extraordinary experience has prostrated him on a bed of sickness, but he is rapidly recovering. Did David Copperfield's famous journey to his Aunt Betsey Trotwood's ever before find so near a parallel?

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Inaccurate Statistics—Necessity for a Revision of the System—Interesting Facts of Last Year's Immigration.

In the statute law of this State only aliens who for the first time arrive at New-York from foreign ports are received as emigrants, and a capitation tax of $1 50 for every such person is levied upon the consignees of arriving vessels. According to this definition of the term, unnaturalized foreigners who land here for the first time, upon their second visits to the United States are emigrants, and returnable as such in the passenger lists required from the masters of vessels hailing from foreign sea-ports. It is from these passenger lists that the official statistics of immigration through this port have hitherto been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington as well as by the Commissioners of Emigration of this State. The yearly aggregates of immigrants arriving here, so gathered from Captains' reports, are comparatively correct, for the Commissioners guard with jealous care against improper subtractions from the emigrant fund of which they are trustees. Some hundreds of cases come to light each year, from affidavits and statements made at the Commissioners' offices, of immigrants who have been erroneously entered as citizens, or whose names have been wholly omitted in the manifests. By so many hundreds the number of aliens landing at this port is, year by year, larger and more accurate in the report of the Commissioners of Emigration than in the statistics emanating from the National Bureau, which does not possess the same facilities for correcting its original entries.

But in the classification of immigrants according to their respective nationalities, no such approximate exactess is to be found in the official figures compiled in either the State or the national office. In July last Mr. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, thought it necessary to issue a circular to the masters of European passenger vessels, requesting greater carefulness in determining the nationality of their passengers. This request has been apparently ineffectual. Whether from indolence or want of time to make the proper inquiries, or from an undue reliance upon his own linguistic and ethnological attainments, the gentlemanly-looking clerk in the Atlantic Steam-ship Company's office at Liverpool or London, Bremen or Hamburg, too often registers the native country of his customers by guess-work; and his inaccurate entries are winked at by his employers, and adopted by the steamer's Captain or purser. The practical result of such reckless records of nationalities is that the actual number of German emigrants by the German lines is exaggerated to the depreciation of the Swiss, Scandinavian, Dutch and Belgian emigration; that the English passengers by English lines are unfairly increased at the expense of the Irish and Welsh; while among the Scotch are reckoned numbers of Irish laborers taking passage from Glasgow, &c. So uniform has been the direction of these errors in classification that the total of the Irish who arrived at this port within the past decade has probably been understated by almost 100,000, and the English and Scotch collectively overestimated by nearly the same number. Similarly tens of thousands deducted from the miscellaneous immigration, have supplemented, in the official returns, the actual number of Germans who landed at New-York within the same period.

These inferences are mainly drawn from an examination of the records at the Castle Garden Landing Depot, where the birthplace of every steerage passenger arriving there is asked in his or her own language, and entered according to his or her own statement. The entries so made would supply a satisfactory, if not a perfectly authentic record of the nationality of immigrants landing at the port of New-York, were the aggregate of these exactly coextensive with the arivals at Castle Garden. But among the latter are included many adopted citizens of the United States returning by steerage from their native countries, while the former comprise many aliens coming as cabin passengers from Europe, and a few arrivals in small numbers from West Indian and other ports, who disembark outside of Castle Garden. Yet the register at the landing depot furnishes the most trustworthy guide in any estimate of the proportion in which each foreign nation contributes to the immigration through this port. By taking the same percentages of the exact figures which represent the whole number of aliens landed at New-York in the past year, a very close approximation can be made to the quota furnished by each external country toward that aggregate. We say an approximation, for an estimate so prepared from the records of the landing depot would slightly understate the arrivals from those nations, notably the English, which are mostly given to traveling as cabin passengers.

An analysis of the aliens landed at New-York from foreign ports in 1871 may be interesting as exhibiting the heterogeneous nature of the immigration for the year. It is based upon the manifests supplied by the masters of arriving vessels; and in illustration of our remarks upon the nature and extent of their inaccuracies, we subjoin the corresponding figures from the register before referred to:

I.—EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK IN 1871.

Countries of Birth.		Countries of Birth.	
England	51,027	Norway	2,718
Ireland	50,220	Denmark	2,210
Scotland	10,154	France	4,245
Wales	1,224	Switzerland	2,630
Austrian and German Empires	88,601	Italy	2,209
Sweden	10,749	Miscellaneous	3,552
Total in 1871			229,639
Total in 1870			212,170

II.—STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN IN 1871, (INCLUDING OVER 10,000 RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES:)

Country of Birth.		Country of Birth.	
England	36,316	Norway	3,743
Ireland	62,600	Denmark	3,053
Scotland	9,147	France	2,574
Wales	4,836	Switzerland	4,064
German and Austrian Empires	77,996	Italy	2,739
Sweden	12,799	Miscellaneous	9,095
Total in 1871			228,962
Total in 1870			213,554

Comparing the former figures with the corresponding statistics of the preceding year—in which the inaccuracies were probably of a similar nature—we are struck by the increased proportion borne by the English to the Irish immigration, the ratio being larger, we believe, than it has been for a generation. It would, in fact, appear that Atlantic cables improved communications, and international conventions are removing the antipathies and jealousies between the United States and England. Ten years ago the flower of the English emigrants preferred the wilds of Australia, the snows of Canada, or jungles of Hindostan; and the British tourist who had done America was looked at as a second Livingstone or Benzoni upon his return. All this is gradually but surely changing. English men of means and education are now establishing themselves here in all branches of trade and the professions. This increasing influx from England proves the appreciation for Americans that is gaining ground in the mother country. A growing British immigration of the Welsh and Scotch population is also discernable, and will probably act as a counterpoise to the Irish vote.

Contrary to the anticipations of many, the close of the Franco-Germanic war was not speedily followed by any abnormal movements of the population of either country involved in the late struggle. The expected exodus of impoverished families and discontented partisans from France has certainly not taken the direction of this port to any considerable extent. It is true that Elsass and Loraine are sending numerous voluntary exiles to our shores; but as no special record of immigrants from these provinces was kept prior to their annexation to Germany, we cannot accurately judge how far this movement is unprecedented. The German immigration, which has been remarkably large for the last few months, outnumbers that of 1870, but does not reach the vast proportions it had attained in the last preceding years.

Hon. Charles Hale, the New Assistant Secretary of State.

Alluding to the President's nomination of Hon. CHARLES HALE to be the Assistant Secretary of State in place of Hon. J. C. B. DAVIS, now with the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"We have personal knowledge that the appointment was unsolicited and unlooked for on the part of Mr. HALE, and that in the event of its confirmation, of which there can be no doubt, it will be accepted with reluctance on account of the honorable position and responsible duties upon which he has just entered in the State Legislature. Here his situation is most promising, and his influence as Chairman of the Railway Committee, and his familiarity with most questions of State policy, would be of great value to his colleagues and to the community. At the same time, the appointment of Mr. HALE to this more responsible position may be regarded, not only as an expression of approval by the Government of his course abroad, but of the desire of the State Department to avail itself of the personal acquaintance of the details of Government business abroad, which he has had the best opportunities for acquiring. Complaints are made, sometimes by our foreign representatives, of hardships which a want of knowledge alone prevents the Government at home from removing, and sometimes by American citizens, who have learned by experience that the foreign service, especially the Consular service of the country, is in important respects just what it should not be. With respect to both these grievances, as well as in the general administration of the details of our foreign service, Mr. HALE's long training and observation in that service cannot fail to be useful to the Government, and contribute to the preservation of good relations with its representatives and citizens in all parts of the world."

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES.

A Reorganization of the Society Probable—The Sachems Defeated—The General Committee Secure an Entrance.

Messrs. TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, the four Tammany Sachems who have held such power in the famous Society bearing that name, having been beaten at all points and grown so unpopular with their associate Sachems, were forced to resign all connection with the organization, and other members, among whom were Sachems MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, ISAAC BELL, EMANUEL B. HART, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, NATHANIEL JARVIS and SAMUEL B. GARVIN, attempted to remodel the demoralized Society under the name of "a movement for the purification of Tammany Hall." They began their work of reorganization, but found that, although the four chief leaders of the Ring had lost their power, there were still a number of the Ring members left who did not wish to lose their interest in Tammany, hitherto such a money making machine to them. These men, led by HARRY GENET, HENRY WOLTMAN, and others of that ilk, immediately went to work to reform Tammany after their own fashion, their intention evidently being to grasp the reins themselves, and eventually to bring back into power their former masters, the thieves who are now trembling in dread of the law. This Genet and Fields party, as it is known, held primaries a few nights ago, elected delegates to the Tammany General Committee for 1872, and called a meeting for last night.

On Tuesday the Sachems (BRENNAN, NICHOLSON & Co.) met and passed resolutions looking to reorganization, and repudiating the newly-elected General Committee, on the ground that no such election had been authorized. A resolution was passed closing the doors of the Hall against the Genet party, as previously announced, and when one of the Sachems was questioned in regard to the matter, he replied that Tammany Hall had "closed for repairs." At the meeting referred to AUGUSTUS SCHELL was elected Grand Sachem, and 120 new members were elected, among whom are Gen. McClellan, George Ticknor Curtis, Wm. Butler Duncan, Robert B. Roosevelt and Wm. F. Havemeyer. The new General Committee, upon learning of the action of the Sachems, became aroused, and threatened to hold their meeting in Tammany Hall by fair means or foul, and a disturbance was confidently looked for by the knowing ones. The Sachems hold that they have a right to exclude anybody they like from the Tammany Hall building, the property belonging to the Tammany Society, and its disposition, by the Constitution of the Society, being in the control of a majority of the Sachems. The General Committee, they claim, have only been allowed the use of the Hall heretofore by courtesy; that they were no part of the Tammany Society. The General Committee felt certain of their right, and yesterday they procured an injunction from Judge BARNARD, on application of Justice SCOTT, restraining the Sachems from preventing the Committee from holding their proposed meeting. The following is the order of the Court:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1872, before Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice: JOHN SCOTT against The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the City of New-York. On reading the complaint in the above entitled action and affidavit, whereby it appears the Board of Sachems of the above-named defendants have passed a resolution by which they exclude the corporators of the said defendants from the building owned by the said defendants, situated on Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place, in the City of New-York, known as Tammany Hall, and from a public meeting-room in said building, in violation of the rights of said corporators, of whom said plaintiff is one.

Now, on motion of JOHN E. DEVELIN, of counsel of said plaintiff, it is ordered that said defendants, their officers, employes and janitors be, and they are hereby, prohibited and restrained from carrying out said resolution of the Board of Sachems, and are also prohibited and restrained from interfering with or preventing any corporator of said defendants from meeting in said building or said meeting-room, or having access thereto, until the further order of this Court.

That said defendants, their officers, employes and janitors show cause at the Special Term of this Court, at Chambers, in said Court-house, on the 15th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at noon, why this injunction order should not be made permanent.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

THE MEETING.

Last evening Superintendent KELSO, fearing an outbreak, made extensive preparations to prevent a breach of the peace. A force of 250 policemen was gathered from various surrounding precincts and posted about the Hall, guarding all the approaches, and preventing the collection of any turbulent or disorderly gathering from whose excited talk or violent actions a breach of the peace might ensue. Superintendent KELSO was in command of this force in person, aided by Capts. COPELAND and CAMERON. The policemen were retained about the Hall until all apprehensions of a disturbance had disappeared, and the excited crowd which collected about the building had dispersed.

At about 8 o'clock the Committee took quiet possession of the Hall, and held their meeting, which was called to order by Ex-Alderman WOLTMAN. HARRY GENET was, on motion of Mr. WOLTMAN, elected Chairman, and Mr. DAN SCULLY, of the Fourth Ward, and JOHN T. TULLY, of the Fifteenth Ward, were elected Secretaries *pro tem.* On motion of THOMAS COMAN, it was agreed to refer contesting delegations to a committee on contested seats composed of five persons—Messrs. Coman, Woltman, Police Justices Scott and Shandley and Richard Flanagan. Credentials were then handed in, and it was found that there were present contesting delegations from a number of Wards, and a recess of a half hour was taken to enable the Committee to examine credentials. This Committee, after prolonging the recess, finally reported the names of those entitled to seats. They also reported that the ballots in the Twenty-first Ward had not yet been counted, being now in the possession of the Police, who had seized them on the night of the primary election. The Committee were to count them, and their report was to be final. Of two contesting delegations from the Twenty-second Ward, one headed by Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, and the other by JOHN S. MASTERTON, the later was admitted.

On motion of Ex-Alderman WOLTMAN the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. The Hall was soon emptied, and the Tammany Committee went off jubilant at their triumph over the would-be Reformers.

The Sachems, it is understood, will contest their right to the management of the Hall in the Courts.

Tweed and Connolly.

TWEED was at his office yesterday, "in the hands of his counsel," and attending to his private affairs, as he informed all reporters who called. The time of his departure for Albany has become problematical.

Mr. CONNOLLY, it is believed, still passes his days in the retirement of Fort Washington, free from the presence of Sheriff's deputies, the Grand Jury's officers, and other like annoyances.

Edward S. Stokes—He is Visited by His Father.

The demeanor of EDWARD S. STOKES still remains the same. Yesterday he received a number of his personal friends and relatives, including his father and brother. His father was much affected at first, but after the interview he seemed to be in better spirits. Coroner YOUNG has not yet decided when he will send the papers to the District-Attorney, but it is probable that he will do so today or to-morrow. It has been announced that the prisoner was a pupil and graduate of the Philadelphia High School. This statement, in the main, is incorrect. The records of the High School show that EDWARD S. STOKES was admitted to the school as a pupil on the 10th of July, 1858, and left on the 4th of October, 1858; as six weeks' Summer vacation occurred about the date of his admission he could not have been a student in the Central High School more than a month.

Probable Homicide at Camden, N. J.

A family of convicts at Camden on Tuesday night had a fight which threatens serious results to one of their number. The name of the family is DIEHL, and nearly every member of it has been in the State Prison. On Tuesday night HENRY DIEHL, the father of four sons, each as notorious as himself, had a dispute with his son GEORGE, which resulted in an assault by the latter upon his father with an ax. The old man had his skull fractured by the blows. The victim was yesterday lying in a critical condition, and was not expected to recover. GEORGE has left for parts unknown. He has two brothers now in State Prison, from which the elder DIEHL had lately been released.

CITY MATTERS.

Mayor Hall's Whereabouts.

Many people were impressed yesterday with the conviction that OAKEY HALL had retired not for a day but for all time. The question was often asked, "Oh where, and oh where has the truant Mayor gone?" One said he had gone to Jersey. Another affirmed that he had left for Canada to enjoy the invigorating delights of a midwinter moose hunt. A third declared that he had not left the City, but was making an extempore hermit of himself by hiding in some secluded dwelling out of the reach of the searching eye of the Deputy Sheriff, and beyond the blandishments of the world which, it was just possible, might call him to account much sooner than he had hoped. A fourth—and this one spoke as one having authority—said that the absent Mayor was probably at his residence in this City, inasmuch as several bundles of letters addressed to him and received at his office in the City Hall had been sent to him by a messenger attached to the Mayor's office. But whether he still abides in the City, or whether he has sought refuge from the cares of office by fleeing to the Canadian shore—famous for being the retreat of thousands of men who "left their country for their country's good"—it seemed to be believed that he will never resume the duties of the office from which he has retired for "at least a week." It was reported yesterday that he had agreed to "turn up" early next week, and then retire forever from the office upon which the public avow he has reflected no credit.

Gen. Sigel's Office.

Register SIGEL will endeavor to obtain an appropriation either from the Legislature or the Board of Supervisors, for a thorough renovation and alteration of the Hall of Records, rendering it fire-proof. The southern partition on the first floor will be removed, largely increasing the amount of room. The Register's own office and the recording and copying clerks will be transferred to the second story, the wooden floor of which will be covered with tiles as a protection against fire. An iron staircase will replace the pitch-pine one now in existence, and iron book-racks will be substituted for the present wooden cases. The maps, hitherto the prey of mice, and exposed to dust, will be kept in closed iron tubes. The costly new roof will be covered with tin, and the whole interior of the building newly painted and whitewashed. A large iron safe will be placed in each room. The cost of all the proposed improvements has been estimated by competent judges at $45,000. Gen. SIGEL will soon cause large cisterns and buckets to be placed in both the second and third stories, to afford protection in case of fire. Of the sixty-four recording clerks who were in his Department when he entered it, Gen. SIGEL intends to retain fifteen or twenty of the best qualified, while he will appoint about fifteen new men. To aid in determining the fitness of the applicants, he has formed a Board of Examination, consisting of himself and Messrs. GILLEY, LENNOX, BLAUVELT and SALISBURY. This Board has met every evening for more than a week to examine the qualifications of candidates, who are given papers to copy, and are otherwise put on trial. When the final decisions of the Board are given, one of the most experienced searchers will be called in to assist them in forming their judgment.

Gen. SIGEL says that he intends to make a thorough examination of all the workings of his Department, in order to ascertain what further improvements can be made to increase the efficiency of this important branch of the public service.

The City Securities—A Statement by the New City Chamberlain.

City Chamberlain PALMER yesterday sent the following to Controller GREEN and acting Mayor COCHRANE:

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller, &c.

I take leave to inform you that I entered upon the duties of my office as Chamberlain of the City of New-York on the 8th inst., and that I have made personal examination of the securities and moneys pertaing to the office, and delivered over to me by my predecessor, and I submit to you the following statement of the same, viz.:

In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the New-York State Insurance and Trust Company	$85,035 95
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the United States Trust Company	17,137 31
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the Union Trust Company as temporary deposits	163,743 57
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the Union Trust Company, Court account	23,940 71
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the National Broadway Bank	13,743 04
In Equity—Bonds and mortgages	1,104,260 78
In Equity—Government and railroad bonds	48,700 00
In Equity—New-York City stock	1,500 00
Military moneys of the First Division National Guard, S. N. Y., on deposit in National Broadway Bank	8,058 26
Commutation moneys, Commissioners of Emigration, on deposit in National Broadway Bank	2,409 37
Moneys for payment of interest on New York City Stock, on deposit in National Broadway Bank	43,705 61
City and County moneys deposited with the National Broadway Bank	2,169,981 55
City and County moneys deposited with the Union Trust Company	250,000 00
City and County moneys deposited with the Tenth National Bank	950,000 00
City and County moneys deposited with the National Park Bank	500,000 00
Recognizance money deposited with the Chamberlain by the District Attorney	500 00
Total	$6,382,716 15

I am, respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS A. PALMER, City Chamberlain.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.

RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT LOW PRICES.

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—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Homes in Colorado.—PLATTEVILLE IS A prosperous, growing town, near Denver. The Platte River Land Company offer great inducements to both capitalist and young men. Office, No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 25.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, Union-square.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLAKEMAN—TERBELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., LEANDER V. N. BLAKEMAN to EMMA A., daughter of H. S. Terbell, Esq., of this City.

COGGESHALL—RUDD.—On Monday, Jan. 8, by Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, Miss VIRGINIA RUDD to Mr. GEORGE H. S. COGGESHALL, both of this City.

JUDAH—GELSTON.—In San Francisco, Dec. 2, by Rev. Mr. Stone, HENRY R. JUDAH, to Miss JULIA M. GELSTON, both formerly of this City.

KIRKE—ROSE.—At St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., Thursday, the 11th inst., by the Very Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., GEORGE WISTAR KIRKE, of this City, (formerly of Philadelphia), and ANNIE MARIA, eldest daughter of Wm. Rose, of Rahway.

PERRY—POTTER.—In Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Henry Swift, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Eddy, Mr. ALLEN T. PERRY, of New-York City, to LYDIA KIMBALL, daughter of Thomas D. Potter, Esq., of Concord, N. H.

VREELAND—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. W. FRENCH, JOHN V. B. VREELAND to MARY A., daughter of Ira H. Taylor, all of Bergen Heights, Jersey City, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BARTOW.—In this City, on the morning of Jan. 11, CHARLES BARTOW, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. R. Martin, No. 70 West 38th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newtown, Long Island, for interment.

BELCHER.—Jan. 10, 1872, MARY, wife of Wm. H. Belcher and daughter of George R. Hendrickson.

Relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

FARLESS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, Mrs. HENRIETTA FARLESS, relict of the late James Farless, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral Friday, 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 23d-st.

FOSTER.—On Wednesday, 10th inst., CAROLINE G., wife of the late Abel K. Foster, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Oliver Bryan, "Homeland," West Farms, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mott Haven depot on the arrival of the 11:40 train from 42d-st.; also at Harlem on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from Peck-slip.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, 11th inst., ROBERT HAMILTON, aged 60 years.

His friends and those of his brothers-in-law, George and William Kellock and David M. Earl, are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 17 Lafayette-place.

HOYT.—Suddenly, at Katonah, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, of disease of the heart, JAMES HOYT, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on arrival of the train leaving New-York at 10¼ A. M.

HOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 9 P. M., in the 69th year of her age, ELIZA ANN, wife of Thomas T. Hogg.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday next, 12th inst.

MOSHER.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, of pneumonia, HOLDER MOSHER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at his late residence, No. 64 Columbia-st., on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 3½ P. M.

MASON.—At the residence of Henry Oothout, Esq., in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning Jan. 11, LUCY, wife of Myron L. Mason.

Funeral at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11¼ o'clock.

MATHEWS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, CHARLES D. MATHEWS, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWKIRK.—Jan. 6, at Leeds, Greene County, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age, SELLICK SMITH NEWKIRK, formerly of the firm of Van Valkenburgh, Rank & Newkirk, of this City.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, MARY, widow of Christopher Preswick.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 334 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia, Albany, and Ithaca papers please copy.

TODD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872, WILLIAM W. TODD, in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons, William J., Theodore W. and Charles H., and his sons-in-law, Wm. W. Green and Eli Perry, are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 East 23d-st.

WRIGHT.—On Fifth day morning, First month 11th, of scarlet fever, in the 7th year of her age, MILLIE E., daughter of John D. and Lydia E. Wright.

Friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 29 West 38th-st., at 10 o'clock, on Seventh day, the 13th inst. The remains will be taken to Flushing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ear-rings and Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal Rings, Cameo Rings, Plain Rings, Pencils, Sleeve-buttons and Studs, Gold Thimbles, Coral sets, Watch Chains, &c., &c. See prices before buying.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$150.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 23; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at their Head-quarters, "The Republican Bowerie," No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

T. W. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Republicans generally are cordially invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the reading-room and library of this Association.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock.

ALBON P. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet at Bleecker Buildings THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. JAS. CUMMING, President; SAML. B. LAKE and HENRY C. PETTY, Secretaries.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONT.

One tenement-house, south-west corner of Tenth and Sixty-first streets, 20.5 by 60, four stories; WM. F. TRATTIN, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, 170 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 40, two stories and basement; F. H. MCCARTHY, owner.

Two tenement-houses north side of Fifteenth-street, 150 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 54, five stories; CUNNINGHAM, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 153½ and 157½ Stanton-street, 25 by 62.5, five stories; CHAS. GOELLER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Broome-street, 25 feet east of Goerck-street, 25 by 60, five stories; T. RUCK, owner.

One tenement-house, south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, 25 by 68, five stories; J. H. SCHUTTE, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 787 Ninth-avenue, 25 by 27, four stories; FRANK MERNER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 168 Rivington-street, 25 by 50, five stories; JOHN FREIDMAN, owner.

One factory, No. 806 East Fifth-street, 24 by 56, five stories; GRISSLER & FAUSEL, owners.

One office, No. 320 Delancey-street, 14 by 12, one story; B. ADLER, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One third-class store, west side of Third-avenue, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 21 by 60, one story; F. KOPPER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total buildings	13	Tenement-houses	9
Brown-stone front	1	Third-class store	1
Brick fronts	11	Factory	1
Frame building	1	Office	1
First-class dwelling	1		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick tenement-house, No. 116 Sullivan-street, 24 by 45, two stories, and two stories to be added; Mrs. COREY, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 531 East Twelfth-street, 25 by 65, two stories, three stories to be added; JOHN SCHAEFER, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, west side of Eighth-avenue, 40 feet north of Forty-second-street, 20 by 50, four stories, front to be changed; MARX LIVE, owner.

One second-class brick store, No. 285 Broadway, 25 by 58, five stories, front to be taken out and replaced with iron; PHILIPS & JULIUS, owners.

One stable, south-west corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street, 42 by 65, two stories, interior alterations to be made; JOHN MURPHY, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

West Thirty-ninth-street, Nos. 146 and 148, C. B. LEBARON, owner; unsafe and badly bulged front walls.

West Seventeenth-street, No. 146, rear, W. B. ASTOR, owner; dangerously unsafe roof and floors.

Crosby-street, Nos. 166 and 170, A. GORDON HAMMERSLY, owner; unsafe and bulged front walls.

Hudson-street, No. 288, rear, GEO. ELY, owner; dilapidated and unsafe generally.

West Broadway, Nos. 162 and 164, — HAYS, owner; unsafe generally.

South-street, No. 9, H. P. MARTIN, owner; unsafe, cracked rear wall.

Chatham-street, No. 99, ALEX. RICH, owner; unsafe balustrade on roof.

Chatham-street, No. 93, ALEX. GOLDBERG, lessee; unsafe coping-stones on parapet walls.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

South-street, No. 9, H. P. MARTIN, owner; William-street, No. 209, A. B. HUTCHINGS, owner; Chatham-street, No. 93, A. GOLDBERG, lessee; and Chatham-street, Nos. 99 and 101, A. RICH, owner.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important transaction of the season thus far was consummated at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 11, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., in the sale of improved realty belonging to the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, sold by order of Messrs. HENRY F. SPAULDING and JEREMIAH DEVLIN, executors. The property disposed of is located on Canal and Howard streets, and embraces four first-class five-story marble-front stores, with plot of ground, in size 100 by 110, known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-street, and two similar buildings, with plot of ground, 49.8 by about 100, (rear irregular,) adjoining the above in the rear, known as Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-street. One of the last-named buildings, however, is older than the others, and of less value. The buildings nearly cover the lots, and rent together at the rate of $72,000 per annum. The property was offered in one parcel, and after considerable competition was purchased by Mr. E. S. HIGGINS, the owner of the Grand Central Hotel, for $363,000. The price realized when the rental of the premises is taken into consideration, was a low one, but on the whole was considered fair, being considerably in advance of the original cost, and averaging over $60,000 per store, each of which could probably now be erected for $30,000. That a good bargain was obtained was conceded, and in our own opinion better figures should have been obtained. On the part of the auctioneer all was done that could be to achieve this result, but those present seemed indisposed to second their efforts, and the title of the property was transferred at the sum noted. Among the bidders other than the purchaser at the sale, the names of Messrs. WM. WATSON & WM. S. DUKE may be mentioned. At the conclusion of the above sale, the same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. W. GOODRICH, Esq., referee, offered at auction an undivided one-third interest in and to two blocks of land, bounded respectively by Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, Eighth-avenue and Broadway, which interest was purchased by J. D. MILLS, the plaintiff to the suit in question, for $65,000. No other business was transacted, the legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, being adjourned until the 17th inst. Today, at the Exchange, a desirable Brooklyn property is noticed for sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and a house and lot on Seventeenth-street, in this City, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. At private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having sold, Jan. 2, the house and lot (15.11 by 65 by 100) No. 324 Fifth-avenue, to Mr. WOOLSEY, Jr., for $45,000, which same property was resold on Tuesday last for $47,000 by Mr. PELL, real estate broker.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

6 five-story marble-front stores and lots, viz.: 4 stores, with plot of ground, n. s. of Canal-st., 127 ft. e. of Broadway, known as Nos. 261, 263, 265, and 267; 2 stores and plot of ground s. s. of Howard-st., 274.5 e. of Broadway, known as Nos. 21 and 23, plot 49.8x about 100, rear irregular, rear line, 75 ft., sold together $363,000
One-third interest in 2 blocks of ground bounded by 59th, 60th and 61st sts., Broadway and 8th-av. 65,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION with 7th-av., 42d-st.—Very desirable four-story high stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x55, lot 105 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 34th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, of full width and extra depth; price $50,000. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar brick house on 83d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on East Houston-st., corner Mangin-st., and adjoining the ferry. Price and terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English-basement brown-stone house, situated on 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in very best order, for sale; key with F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE IMproved property in 23d-st., between Park and 5th avs., well rented, for unimproved City lots. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE City lots, improved property on Spring-st., well located. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR 18TH-ST., A SUperior four-story house, 22x70x100 feet; for sale reasonably. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.,
Will act as buying agent at auction sales. Appraisements carefully made.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON—JANUARY REGISTER of improved and unimproved City real estate for sale, furnished and unfurnished residences, stores and offices to let, money to loan; statement showing size of blocks, width of streets, grand drives, &c. Also, a New Map of the City and Calendar for 1872, prepared expressly by the firm and obtainable gratis at No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.
A TEXAS PLANTATION,

In Fort Bend County, embracing 7,000 acres of as good land as the sun shines on; 400 acres in sugar, 1,500 acres in cotton and corn, 5,100 acres well timbered.

The improvements consist in part of dwelling-house, cabins for the hands, sugar-house, steam-engine, cotton-gin, saw-mill, barns, &c., &c.

The place, with fifty mules, fifty stock horses and open wagons, carts, and all necessary farming implements, can be bought at $125,000 currency, $50,000 to be cash and balance at one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest.

The location is within easy reach by rail of Galveston and Houston, and is only offered for sale for division among the heirs, (on account of the death of the late proprietor,) and at such price and on such terms as to insure a sale to any man with the requisite capital who will see and inform himself as to the property.

Apply to or address at Galveston, Texas.
H. M. TRUEHEART,
Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

EAST VIRGINIA FARM—ONE THOUsand acres, convenient to Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore; location and conditions probably unequalled; price, under circumstances, extremely low; principals only. C. L. HARRIS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, with ten acres, in Port Chester, for good City improved property; equity, $40,000; some cash will be paid. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N.J., LARGE DWELLing, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY; Nos. [illegible] NEW-ST.; Nos. [illegible] BROAD-ST.; Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ALL NEAR WALL-ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, just above Park-place; to a good tenant a liberal arrangement would be made. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 150 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now finishing; will be leased to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WIDE CORNER STORE TO LET.—A first-class fifty-feet corner store near Canal-st. to let. The store has all modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, 50x50, adapted to mechanical and manufacturing purposes; heated with steam. Apply to GEO. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES ON BROADway; also, stores on 4th-av. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM POWer, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The fine, brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 42 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories front, five in rear, 20x50, lot 98.9; complete with all modern improvements; perfect order; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

M. A. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the
Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York, six brick houses and lots on Division-av. near Wythe-av., Brooklyn, (five minutes from the ferry,) containing all modern improvements. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH PURCHASER, ONE high-stoop (25 feet) choice house; also, an English or French basement, location between 36th and 42d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Owners only need send particulars. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Eight and Ten per Cent. Town and County Bonds. Registered with the State Auditor, and payable by the State Treasurer, for sale by

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York,
No. 164 22d-st., Chicago.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,	F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	EMIL MAGNUS,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	EDWARD PRIEBS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE,	EMIL SAUER,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LEHMANN,	JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. H. LEVIN,	W. G. TAAKS,
FREDERICK M. MAAS,	FREDERICK VILMAR.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAUER was unanimously re-elected President, and DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 37 Wall-st. on TUESDAY the 2d January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.
ASHER TAYLOR, PHILETUS H. HOLT, GEORGE B. WHITFIELD, } Commissioners.
JAN. 1, 1872.

CAUTION—YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO discount or negotiate the note of GIFFORD, SHERMAN & INNIS, indorsed by JNO. OSBORN, SON & CO., dated 16th December, 1871, at three months, due 19th March, for $3,923 26, and payable at the Park Bank, the same having been lost or stolen.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected:

LEVI APGAR,	ZACHARIA JAQUES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	T. C. KIMBALL,
JAY L. ADAMS,	D. B. MOSES,
PETER B. ANDERSON,	NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	WM. W. OWENS,
J. S. BARROW,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
ALEX. BONNELL,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
CHARLES DENISON,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	CHAS. SPEAR,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER,	N. K. THURBER,
ALLAN HAY,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAS. WALLACE,
	R. CORNELL WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD,	SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT,	ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,	CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,	HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF MONTANA BONDS.

By direction of the Treasurer of Montana Territory, we will, upon presentation, redeem Montana Bonds, from Number (155) One Hundred Fifty-five to (197) One Hundred Ninety-seven inclusive, of one hundred dollars each, and Numbers (3) Three, (4) Four, (5) Five, (6) Six, of fifty dollars each. Interest ceases on the above-described bonds from and after Jan. 1, 1872. Holders of the same will please take notice.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER-MINING COMPANY.—The amount of capital of said Company is $1,000,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, consisting of mines at Austin, Nevada, necessary for the business of said Company, as full-paid stock, and not liable to any further calls or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed $500.
JOHN A. MONSELL, President.
JOHN A. REED, DANIEL S. ARNOLD, } Trustees.
WILLIAM H. ALVORD, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: WILLIAM H. ALVORD, of said City, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing report is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes them to be true. WILLIAM H. ALVORD.
Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1872.
E. RITZEMA DE GROVE, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON Jan. 9, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN G. DAVIS,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	ROBT. SEAMAN,
JESSE HOYT,	HENRY COLLINS,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,	ROBT. K. DAVIES,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,	JESSE W. POWERS,
PHILIP TILLINGHAST,	RILEY A. BRICK,
SAMUEL COULTER.	

At a meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday, 10th inst., WM. A. THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIES Vice-President. A. G. APGAR, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.
MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.

OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST UPWARD OF 340 MILES ARE IN OPERATION, AND ITS ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. TOWARD ITS CONSTRUCTION NEARLY $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

THIS ROAD WILL POSSESS EQUAL ADVANTAGES FOR LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS WITH ANY OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES FROM NEW-YORK, SOME OF WHICH ARE PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS ON THREE TIMES THE COST OF THE MIDLAND.

THE MORTGAGE IS ONLY $20,000 TO THE MILE.

AS AN EVIDENCE OF THEIR APPRECIATION BY THE PUBLIC, THESE BONDS ARE BEING ABSORBED ABOUT AS RAPIDLY AS THE COMPANY ARE AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE THEM.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **20** to **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—378 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorised for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST (COUPONS) PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALL TAXES PAID.
The Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

We think very highly of these bonds, and recommend them to all classes of investors.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS. NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 2d inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year 1872:

T. H. BURGHER,	MERRITT H. SMITH,
THOMAS MORTON,	J. WINDMULLER,
HENRY DAVID,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES JENKINS,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
J. W. BROWN,	JAMES NEEVES,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOMAS WEBB,
B. A. MAYERREAU,	GEO. C. JEFFERIES,
WILLIAM MILES,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK,	WM. VAN NAME,
NELSON SAMMIS,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	ALFRED SCHANCK,
CLEMENTS PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
H. BLYDENBURGH,	ANDW. J. BLEAKLEY,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. G. HATFIELD,	JOHN C. WINANS,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	JOHN ROMER,
ISRA'L C. LAWRENCE,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
BERNARD McFEELY,	H. C. BARINGER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank this day held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	LANSING C. MOORE,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ANDREW MILLS.
CHAS. BURKHALTER.	

And Samuel C. Harriott, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James N. Cobb,	Philip M. Lydig,
John Q. Jones,	Joseph Sampson,
William H. Aspinwall,	William H. Guion,
Robert Ray,	George A. Jones,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,	James A. Roosevelt,
Sanford Cobb,	William B. Asten,
	Henry Meyer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD
Free of Government Tax,
Interest Payable Quarterly,
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

A FIRST-CLASS
NEW-YORK SECURITY
AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
—$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5991, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2958, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
— 4,000,000

Total $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	THOS. WOODWARD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,	H. B. LOOMIS,
CHARLES HAUSELT,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were unanimously re-elected, respectively, President and Vice-President.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. C. A. WHITE, DENTIST, NO. 19 Bond-st., near Grand Central Hotel. All work warranted first-class, and prices greatly reduced.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED 1787.
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 7, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 57 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 289 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, (inclusive of the semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock and reserved fund,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP dividend of FIFTY per cent. upon the earned premiums on participating policies, for the term ending Dec. 31, 1871.

Certificates for the same will be issued to parties entitled thereto, on and after the 1st day of February next. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 203 MONTGOMERY-ST., BROOKLYN. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building.) Jan. 6, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 32 Pine-st., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5,) per Cent., payable on demand.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New York stockholders at the Bank of America, Jan. 9, 1872.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank, of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EDITORIAL.

From the New-York Sun of Jan. 3.

The West-side Savings Bank, of No. 154 Sixth-avenue, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors, as will be seen by its advertisement in another column.

This Bank is under the management of some of the most highly-respected men of our community, and has just passed through a searching examination by the Bank Department of this State.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending 31st December, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward. This interest is carried at once to the credit of the depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins,
60 bags Shelled Pea-nuts,
(for account of whom it may concern,)
58 bags Tarragona Almonds, damaged.

GREAT SALE OF FINE BOOKS, Clinton Hall, Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., auctioneers.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a choice and rare collection of illustrated and standard works in handsome bindings. Books on exhibition.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL, Administratrix, &c.
aud-law6mF*

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND SABLE FURS, warranted, half price; Children's Hats and Furs, Mink, Alaska and all kinds, great bargains. BINNS' Millinery, No. 847 Broadway. This is valuable—save it.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-ware, best and cheapest, at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FURS.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $5.—GENTS' AND boy's hats and caps, ladies' and children's furs at cost prices. WEBBER, Hatter and Furrier, 6th-av. and 21st-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA.......Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA.......Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA.......Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA.......Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
ABYSSINIA.......Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA.......Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HECLA.......Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA.......Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO.......Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA.......Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.......Jan. 13, 6 P. M.
ATLANTIC.......Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE. Passengers per steam-ship OCEANIC, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, will be on board by 5 P. M. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan.17,at 11¼ A. M.
WISCONSIN,Capt. T.W. FREEMAN.Jan. 24,at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......Jan.31,at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Feb. 7, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.......Feb.14,at 10½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.......Feb. 21,at 2½ P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.......DANRE.......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.......LEMAIRE.......Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......March 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Monday, Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines. JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; understands fine washing and ironing thoroughly; or is willing to do housework in a private family; excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker and pastry-cook; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 318 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more engagements, day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; help with dress-making; turn dresses; flouncing, folds, button-holes. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, one day only.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very highly-recommended woman, about thirty years of age; excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; will do chamber-work and washing; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to do chamber-work; best City references. Apply at No. 317 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, Room No. 20.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, (one Scotch;) one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 427 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing if required; no objection to a first-class family in the country. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at 152 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to do part of the washing in a private family; good cook and baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A cook's situation; prefers the country; thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; good baker; good testimonials. To be seen till suited at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; no objections to go in a laundry; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable **SERVANTS**, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC. **NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.** ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; honest, sober, with good City references. Call, before 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 416 West 51st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET a situation for a nurse who is thoroughly competent to take care of an infant, or would take care of grown children. Apply at No. 44 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 202 West 27th-st., in grocery-store.

EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUITED with first-class German, French, English, American or Irish servants for every capacity. WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; the very best City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; puffs, flutes and plaits, and does up laces in the nicest manner; best of references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD thorough cook; is an excellent baker; is economical and neat in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; best references; City or country. Apply at 44 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR chamber-maid; has excellent City references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, a situation; has good reference, and prefers City. Can be seen at French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family in the City; is a good baker; will assist in plain washing; has good City references. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of an infant or grown children; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to light chamber-work; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY seamstress and attend to growing children, in a Protestant family; prefers a home to extra wages; can give excellent reference from last situation. Call for two days at No. 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, and bring it up by the bottle; best City reference. Apply at No. 715 6th-av., near 41st-st., millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 588 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 26th-st., one pair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as first-class cook, or good laundress; best City references. Call from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 129 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 310 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and do the washing; are both excellent laundresses; having lived together, would prefer it; references. Call at No. 391 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; good bread and pastry cook; is willing to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; well recommended. Address 10 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family by a first-class waiter; keeps silver in excellent order, and will be found most satisfactory; no objection to the country; the very best City reference from his last employer, who will be anxious to forward him. Address FLORISTS, 42d-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good steady City driver; best of City recommendation. Address E. L., No. 37 Union-square, in care of Mr. Neilson, harness store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers, vegetables, frames, forcing-house and conservatory; also, the propagation of hard and soft wooded plants; good City reference. Address J. W., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a waiter's situation; highly recommended; excellent waiter; four years' reference; willing to make himself useful in the house or out; or a coachman's situation; terms moderate; private families, hotels or boarding-houses. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, highly recommended, a situation as coachman and gardener; good careful driver; excellent groom; capable to take entire charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; country or City; terms moderate. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; English; understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, fruit, flower and kitchen garden; good City reference. Call or address J. B., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by an Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young Protestant married man; is a first-class groom and driver; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Address G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man who can be well recommended by his last employer. Address J. C., waiter, No. 5 Attorney-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Call or address T. C., No. 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation, by a young man; is a good careful driver; has the very best City testimonials; or coachman and plain gardener; country or City. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 East 19th-st., livery stables.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman in the country; best references. Call or address R. G., No. 8 West 44th-st.

WANTED.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN wishing to hire a coachman who understands his business in first-class style, call or address M. M., harness-store, 38th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER by a young Englishman aged twenty-two, with good reference. Apply to J. F. D., No. 336 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, single, in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as first-class coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has lived five years with a family in England; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Address D. H., No. 368 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can furnish first-class City reference as to capability. Call or address No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable man as porter, or to do general work in a store; speaks German, French and English. Address No. 524 East 12th-st., between Avenues A and B.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BANK IN THIS CITY, A bright, active youth, of about seventeen years of age, who resides with his parents or friends; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and be willing to make himself useful. Address, with references, WASHINGTON, Box No. 103 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN SIXTEEN OR eighteen years of age to act as entry clerk; one living in the City with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant E. R. T., Post-office Box No. 2,055 New-York.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS and to assist in chamber-work in a family of six persons; must be a good laundress, and willing and obliging; wages $16. Apply for two days, between 9 and 1, at No. 309 Madison-av.

WANTED—THOROUGH CHAMBER-MAID; English, Scotch, or German, preferred; good references required. Apply No. 5 East 38th-st., between 10 and 1 today.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO understands her work perfectly, and is also willing to assist in light chamber-work. Apply at No. 16 East 43d-st., from 9 to 12.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR Swiss girl to cook, wash and iron. No. 318 Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) **DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.** Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S French and English Home School for young ladies and children. Winter term commences Feb. 3. A few vacancies also for boarders and parlor boarders. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

"**THE BEST SCHOOL** FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady as governess; highly educated; speaks French, German and other languages; gives the necessary rudiments of music and drawing. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

LADY TEACHERS WANTED FOR two public schools a short distance in the country. Apply at AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED AT VASsar College would like a few private pupils. Apply at G. P. Putnam & Sons, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 4TH-AV. cars at 5½ o'clock, on the afternoon of the 10th inst., a BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK. The finder will receive ($25) twenty-five dollars reward and no questions asked on bringing it and its contents to the subscriber, THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York.

WOULD THE GENTLEMAN WHO got a pocket-book in mistake, on Wednesday evening, at the store No. 131 Fulton-st., be kind enough to return it to the owner? THOS. O. KANE, No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK-BOOK ON Seaman's Savings Bank, issued to G. WINTHROP GRAY, trustee for E. W. Gray. Finder will please return same to the bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST WELSH PONY ever imported, six years old, warranted sound and kind, with basket phaeton if required; also, a team of the smallest children's ponies ever imported, forty-four inches high, six years old, sound and kind, warranted. Apply at private stable, 161 East 28th-st.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $5.—LADIES' AND children's Furs and Carriage Robes at cost prices. WEBBER, the Furrier, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse. Apply at No. 320 5th-av., before 11 A. M. or between 5 and 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 106—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; table first-class; house has all modern improvements; also, one single room; references given and required.

NO. 114 WEST 38TH-ST.—A PRIVATE American family have finely-furnished rooms and hall rooms, with board; brown-stone house, between 6th-av. and Broadway; two lines cars; neighborhood unexceptionable; references.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, with board for a family; private table and attendance; French cook; also, a single room. No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, for families and single persons, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, with excellent board; ample closet room, warm halls; pleasant home. No. 45 St. Mark's-place.

FIFTH-AV.—JUST VACATED, A DELIGHTful suite of apartments, suitable for a large family, on the first floor of the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTH-EAST CORner of Broadway and 12th-st., first block above Stewart's. Suites of rooms with bath, &c., attached; also single rooms for gentlemen at reasonable prices.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family occupying the above first-class house, will let, with board, front room on the third floor; hot and cold water; large closets.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent one or two nicely-furnished rooms, all conveniences, with or without board.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 104 LEXINGTON-AV.—HANDSOME parlor and bed-rooms to let; home comforts, good location, private family, first-class table; best reference; single rooms for gentlemen.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Two large furnished rooms, connecting on the second floor, with board; house and location first-class.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—UNEXPECTedly vacant, a large, handsome room on second story, to let with board; also single room. References exchanged.

NOS. 23 AND 25 EAST 4TH-ST., SECond block east of Broadway.—Pleasant rooms with excellent table; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms reasonable.

NO. 138 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR LEX-INGTON-AV.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with furnished rooms with board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, with first-class board, at No. 58 Clinton-place, nearly opposite Brevoort House.

NO. 53 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor; first-class board for single gentlemen; references given and required.

5TH-AV., NO. 76.—DOUBLE ROOMS, SINGly or en suite: an elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor; private table if desired. References.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 218, EAST.—Large front room and bed-room, with board; also, single room.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH-ST., NEXT TO 5TH-av., an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, second floor front; suitable for gentleman and wife.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for single gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital.......$300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

TO PROPRIETORS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS.

A gentleman with twenty years' experience as a public journalist and author of books, would contribute to the editorial columns of a daily or weekly newspaper. He would serve in the capacity of New-York correspondent of home or foreign journals, or otherwise as editor of a literary, philosophical or popular magazine. First-class American and English references. Address JOURNALIST, Newark, N. J., Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 12, FIFTH AND POSITIVELY LAST GRAND SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.

Symphony No. 4, D. minor, Op. 120.......Schumann
Introduction—Allegro—Romanze—Scherzo—Finale.
Concerto, Op. 15, first movement, first time...Brahms
Miss MARIE KREBS and Orchestra.
Overture, Leonore, No. 3.......Beethoven
Theme and variations quartet, D minor....Schubert
STRING ORCHESTRA.
Tarantelle di Bravura, Masaniello.......Liszt
Miss MARIE KREBS.
Kaiser March.......Wagner

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) GRAND FAREWELL GALA MATINEE. GRAND FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.

Doors open at 12; concert at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50c. extra. Tickets and seats can be obtained at office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway, where, also, programmes of all the concerts can be had.

SATURDAY EVENING—EXTRA CONCERT. BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

INAUGURATION OF THE FABBRI SEASON. STADT THEATRE, MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872, L'AFRICAINE.

Madame INEZ FABBRI.......as.......SELIKA
Debut of JACOB MULLER...as.......NELUSKA

Orchestra of forty professors.

Chorus of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen.

AN IMMENSE CAST.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 107 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—New classes for beginners, and classes for advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of Music and Modern Languages.

Also, PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, NO. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC-STORE, (The branch at No. 82 5th-st., has removed.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in THE BROOKLYN BRANCH, No 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE STUYVESANT BANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Stuyvesant Bank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq, one of the Registers of Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. STAFF and JOHN J. STAFF, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of January, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in the said district, pursuant to an order of the said Register, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provision of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1872. CHARLES H. BAILEY, Assignee, No. 233 Grand-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MATTHEW R. DEY, CHARLES F. LAIRD, and JOHN W. DEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany-street, in the City of New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in the said district, pursuant to an order of the said Court, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated at Newark, N. J., this 11th day of January, 1872. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782 Broad-street.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SCHUMANN DORMITZER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Schumann Dormitzer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES McCART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James McCart, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, of said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. J. C. BAILEY, Deputy. ja12-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES R. VARNDELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James R. Varndell, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said District. J. C. BAILEY, Deputy. ja12-law2wF*

IT THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SOLMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d January, 1872. ja5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF GOODS, FIXtures and good will of the well-known and long-established grocery-store corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. A rare opportunity is here offered to any person desiring to continue an old established grocery, wine and liquor business. Business established in 1824 corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, where it has ever since been carried on. The purchaser can have a lease of the premises for a term of years. Apply to B. W. DAVIS & CO., corner Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1872.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—I WILL sell the whole or half of the best patented advertising medium for general circulation yet produced; no contracts taken for less than $500; will bear strict investigation. Address MEDIUM, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF one of the oldest stands in the City, builders' hardware, iron, &c., having other business, desires to dispose of stock, fixtures and lease. Address G. V. Q., Union Hardware Company, No. 110 Chambers-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE IN LOCATION, I will sell half my established wholesale cash trade for $2,000; references exchanged. Between 1 and 3, Room No. 52 French's Hotel.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N.J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CONDICT & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED. In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play, JOHN GARTH. Now in the FIFTH WEEK of its run. BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

SPECIAL JOHN GARTH MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

WALLACK'S EXTRA

MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 13. JOHN GARTH At 1½ P. M. BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

THIRD WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS, in JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS.......as.......MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.......as.......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN...as.......PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.

THE GREAT DRAMATIC SENSATION. FLORENCE AS OBENREIZER, in the dramatization of Charles Dickens' and Wilkie Collins' Romantic Christmas Story, NO THOROUGHFARE.

Witnessed by immense throngs of delighted people. NEW SCENERY, NEW ACCESSORIES, BRILLIANT CAST! BRILLIANT REALISTIC EFFECTS. THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY. GREAT SUCCESS OF JAMES STEELE MACKAYE, AND MISS GRISWOLD, In the new play of MONALDI, EVERY NIGHT this week, and on SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

Seats secured at box-office and No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock. } The beautiful three-act Drama, entitled GIRALDA, THE MILLER'S WIFE. To conclude with J. M. Findall's sensation, THE WINNING HAND, cast to the entire strength of the Company.

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. } BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, and the beautiful drama, entitled GIRALDA, THE MILLER'S WIFE.

STEINWAY HALL.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY

Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the *Java* on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17.

Vocalists: MISS EDITH WYNNE, MME. PATEY, MR. W. H. CUMMINGS, MR. J. G. PATEY, and MR. SANTLEY. Piano-forte, MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.

The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.

Admission, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

Tickets may be obtained of Schirmer & Co., No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall on and after Thursday next, the 11th inst.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

GOUNOD'S SALTARELLO, AS PERformed by Thomas' celebrated orchestra, piano solo, $1; duet, $1 50; ask for Novello's edition. NOVELLO, EWER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE subscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary Building, corner of Christopher-street and Waverley-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ P. M. Mr. Royal Phelps will preside. J. HANEN RHOADES, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871. BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee, o27-law13wF No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the trusts of the settlement, dated the 24th day of June, 1846, and made between JOSEPH LANDO, the elder, of the first part, JOSEPH DANDO, the younger, and HARRIET DANDO, his wife, of the second part, and the said JOSEPH DANDO and CHARLES FIDMARSH DANDO, of the third part. And in the matter of the act 10th and 11th Victoria, Cap., entitled "An Act for the better securing of trustees," all persons claiming to be the children or issue of children who have died of Joseph Dando, the younger, formerly of Bristol, in the County of Gloucester, afterward of Dublin, in Ireland, afterward of New-York, and then of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, and afterward of Belfast, in Ireland, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of March, 1872, to come in and prove their claims, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wickens, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1872, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1871. ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

NOTE.—The said Joseph Dando, the younger, is believed to have contracted marriages as follows: In the year 1830 or 1831, to one Ellen Sterling, or Sheriff, and to have been divorced from her in New-York. In Philadelphia, to one Jane Clark, and after her death to one Sarah Clark. In Philadelphia, to one Harriet Catherine Williams. Any information respecting these marriages, and the issue of them, may be sent to Messrs. Meynell & Pemberton, of No. 20 Whitehall-place, London, England. A. H.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, John Norris Robinson, Anthony Joseph Drexel, Francis Anthony Drexel, and James Hood Wright, plaintiffs, against A. E. GODEFFROY, J. S. Brancker and Frederick H. Opperman, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three thousand and ninety-one 8-100 dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1871. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of January, 1872. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, ja5-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED. FOX IN NEW SCENES, NEW FUN, NEW ANTICS AND NEW DRESS. THE MARTENS IN NEW SONGS. THE GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE. FIRST APPEARANCE OF R. M. CARROLL AND HIS THREE TALENTED SONS. FIRST APPEARANCE OF M. ROBERE AND Mlle. EMMA in their great Antipodean Act. First appearance of J. E. WILSON in his musical, Terpsichorean and Statuesque Skating Scene. WONDROUS NOVELTIES. First appearance of the Trained Elephant. SECURE YOUR SEATS FOR FOX'S NEW HUMPTY DUMPTY, MONDAY, Jan. 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!

NINETEENTH WEEK—HOUSES CROWDED EVERY PERFORMANCE. A Solo by the celebrated LEVY between the acts. TWENTY-THIRD DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE. CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY. EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO. BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.......Manager

E. D. DAVIES, GUS WILLIAMS, LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY, GRAND BALLET AND OLIO COMPANY, In a superb programme EVERY EVENING. MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

STADT THEATRE.—AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

TO-NIGHT, FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME, AIMEE IN LA PERICHOLE. Increased chorus and orchestra. Elegant costumes. Box-office now open.

AIMEE'S OPERA HOUSE—720 B'WAY.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION! CHANGE OF OPERA NIGHTLY. Thursday evening—Barbe Bleue, with Aimee and Nos. Saturday Matinee—La Perichole. Saturday night—Le Pont des Soupers.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23 D-ST

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8. UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PANTOMIME. Last week of the great PANORATIC MARVEL, HAWLEY, in his extraordinary PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS. Mlle. ROLLAND, Mr. C. W. FISH, and Mr. W. DUTTON, in their beautiful equestrian feats. DIVERSIFIED PERFORMANCES in the ARENA by the UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE. Third week and unabated success of the EXTRAVAGANT PANTOMIME OF GOODY TWO SHOES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$360,000 will be drawn Jan. 23, 1872. JOS. BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S MORNING LECtures in Association Hall. The third lecture of the course will be given on MONDAY, Jan. 15, at 11½ A. M. Subject: *The Fall of the Roman Empire as a Sequel to its Glory and Shame.* Tickets for the Course, $15. Reserved seats, $5 extra. Single admission, $1. At Putnam's.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES, at the University Chapel, Washington-square. Law course by BERNARD ROELKER, Esq., on "The Laws Regarding the Rights of Married Women to Property in the different States of Europe, compared with those in the United States of America," on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the People, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall.

The lecture on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, will be delivered by WILLARD PARKER, M. D., and will be devoted to a discussion of *Our Bodies, and Their Uses.* Tickets gratis at the Office and Reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business at No. 38 Wall-st.

GEO. Y. BROWN,
R. LEIGH ANDERTON, Jr., Member New-York Stock Exchange,
WM. MORRIS IMBRIE.

Stocks, bonds, gold, &c., bought and sold at the several Boards.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

Collections made with prompt returns.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORAble terms, MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD BONDS. WARREN RAILROAD, Second Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds. EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, ($10,000 per mile.) CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st April and October, at Bank of America, New-York. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE BUSINESS OF WHITEHOUSE & CO. will be continued at No. 55 Exchange-place, DAVID G. LEGGET entering as a general partner this day.

(Signed,) DAVID G. LEGGETT, WM. T. PHIPARD, JOHN BUTLER, } General Partners.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Special Partner.
JAN. 1, 1872.

No. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of ISAAC U. COLES & CO., for the manufacture of tallow packing for car journals, tallow lubricators and oil for marine and stationary engines. ISAAC U. COLES, JOHN T. ROBERNSON.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween BRUCE and McQUISTON is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM BRUCE will continue at No. 286 8th-av., and JAMES McQUISTON at No. 65 West 14th-st. JAN. 10, 1872.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co. WM. H. CASWELL, JOHN H. CASWELL. No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF RIKER & CO. FROM this date becomes RIKER, HEISE & CO. by the admission of Mr. JAMES H. HEISE therein.

RIKER & CO., NO. 64 WEST 33D-ST., REAL ESTATE BROKERS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872, for furnishing to the United States, at Little Sodus Harbor, New-York, one hundred and forty-eight thousand (148,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed hemlock timber, and sixty-three thousand (63,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed Canada or Norway white-pine timber, sticks to be in lengths of twenty (20) and thirty (30) feet.

Separate proposals will be received for each kind.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office.

Contracts and bonds as usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous. JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.

No proposals for pipes and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be obtained on application, in person or by letter, to O. E. BABCOCK, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

EXPRESSES.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, and Headstones, in great varieties. Send for catalogue.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Congressional Committee's Investigations.

Eighth Day—Naylor & Co. Accused of Bribery—Gen. Palmer's Testimony that the Discharged Officials were Tammany Men—The European Steam-Ship Companies Satisfied with the Present System.

The Congressional Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment met yesterday morning in the Astor House, at 10 A. M. Senator BUCKINGHAM presided as usual. Senator HOWE stated that he saw in the *Tribune* of this morning a criticism upon the Chairman for willfully neglecting to subpœna Mr. WAKEMAN. He asked Senator BUCKINGHAM if it was his understanding that he was to subpœna individuals not presented by the Committee. He replied that it was not, and that the name of Mr. WAKEMAN had not been presented to him. The Assistant Secretary read the following affidavit:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: JOHN MCCABE, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 9 Amity-street, in said City; that he has been employed by ROBERT EDWARDS, weigher United States Custom-house, fourth weigher's district, as assistant to said EDWARDS, and was so employed since the month of May, 1870, up to and including the 20th of November, 1871; that as such assistant weigher he had full opportunity to ascertain the practices of the foremen and laborers in said weigher's district employed by and under the said EDWARDS; that during that period it was the common practice not actually to weigh a large portion of the goods landed in said district, such as soda-ash, nutmegs, antimony, bars of steel, &c., but to take the weight from the mark upon the package which was claimed to be the foreign weight; that during said period I have received pay for time not actually spent in my duties, and while I was engaged in election matters and preparing for elections; that deponent is informed and believes that the said EDWARDS, for favors done to importers and merchants in making returns, &c., receives pay therefor from them aside from his salary as said weigher; that one EDWARD H. LAKE is the clerk of said weigher, and makes out additional returns for said merchants and importers, and that he can give dates and amounts of the payment of moneys by said merchants and importers to said weigher or his clerk or deputy; that one HENRY WHITNEY, of the firm of WHITNEY & CO., has paid money for having such returns made out; that the same is true in regard to the firm of NAYLOR & CO.; that it is well understood in said district that whenever a merchant or importer pays money to the officers and employes of the said weigher that the goods are at once weighed and delivered to said merchants or importers; that if said merchants and importers do not pay, as aforesaid, their goods are not weighed and delivered for several days. That deponent further says that for two or three weeks before the late election sixteen men were employed and paid for full time for duties and labor which only required four men to perform, and that most of said men are still employed. JOHN MCCABE.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1872. WM. M. VERMUSHI, Notary Public.

On motion of Senator CASSERLY, Mr. MCCABE was ordered to be subpœnaed. The Committee then examined correspondence of a miscellaneous character, some of it anonymous, which, on motion of Senator STEWART, was thrown out. Gen. PALMER then resumed his testimony.

By Senator Bayard—You spoke of the removal of efficient officers without cause, and also for causes very prejudicial to the public service. Do you know of the case of a Mr. ATKINSON? A.—I have heard of it. He was employed in some way in the construction of the Post-office.

Q.—Was he efficient in his duties? A.—I believe he was.

Q.—Was his removal in accordance with the wishes of his immediate superior? A.—I believe, on the contrary, it was antagonistic to his wishes.

Q.—Do you know of the removal of WALDAUER and SIZER in the Appraiser's Department? A.—Yes; they were removed shortly after my dismissal.

Q.—Were their positions such as could only be filled by men of special capacity? A.—They were.

Q.—Was there any deficiency in their official behavior? A.—No; they were competent, good, honest men.

Q.—Do you know why they were removed? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Are you acquainted with JAMES M. THOMPSON, formerly Harbor-Master? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his present position? A.—He is United States Weigher of the Twelfth District.

Q.—Do you know of any case of misdemeanor done or attempted by him? A.—I am reluctant to say what I know about that, but if the Committee insists I will relate a circumstance. While I was Assistant Appraiser I met Mr. THOMPSON, who told me that I had one of the best offices in the State. I told him that I did not think so, that the salary was small. He replied that was no matter, that I had the settlement of damage rebate, and that I could, if I chose, make a great deal more than my salary. He continued that if I would allow him, he would arrange matters with merchants and importers, and would give me half. I told him that I did not want to hear any more.

Q.—Was he afterward appointed to the position of United States weigher? A.—He was; and I deemed it my duty to place the facts in the possession of a gentleman who would bring it before the Secretary.

Q.—What was the result? A.—His commission was held some time by the Secretary, but it was overcome by some influence.

Q.—What was the opinion held in the City of Mr. THOMPSON? A.—I would not like to say that.

By Senator Pratt—Was he in the service of the Custom-house when he approached you with this proposition? A.—I believe he was then Harbor-Master.

By Senator Bayard—Who do you believe recommended him for the position of United States Weigher? A.—I have understood it was Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Q.—Now about the General Order system; what are your objections to it as carried on by LEET & CO.? A.—It seems to me that it is virtually a monopoly, and gives these people an opportunity to charge more.

Q.—Then you think that if there were a healthy competition it would be beneficial to the merchants? A.—I think it would, just as in business of other kinds it has that result.

Q.—Did you ever form any estimate of the number of packages that go to the General Order stores? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you heard of abstractions of merchandise in the Appraiser's office? A.—I have; merchants complained that portions of their goods had been taken.

Q.—Can you state any instance? A.—Yes. I remember a merchant complaining that a number of Roman scarfs had been abstracted. I found that a man named JACKSON was the guilty party. I had him arrested, but I never was subpœnaed. There was another case in which ivory balls and pieces of ivory were taken. I traced that to an opener and packer, but not with such a degree of certainty that I could have him arrested. I believe, however, that the merchants, not knowing how short a time the officials of the Appraiser's Department are occupied daily in the public stores, have placed much more odium on them than is justly their due.

Q.—How many compromised cases are known to you? A.—I have no personal knowledge, save from the reports of the Secretary, which show a great many.

Q.—What is the effect of the system on the merchants? A.—My impression is that one conviction would do more to put down smuggling than fifty compromises.

Q.—Is it, then, your belief that this system tends to fraud? A.—I believe it does.

Q.—But it also tends to enrich the agents? A.—It cannot be otherwise.

By Senator Howe—What would you recommend? A.—I would punish the crime of smuggling criminally.

Q.—Would you treat all other frauds so, all under valuations, all false weights? A.—I would.

Q.—And you would not invest any officer of the Government with power to compromise? A.—I would not. I think no one has a right to make settlement until all the facts are known, and this can hardly be without a trial. I think all cases ought to be settled by a jury.

Q.—If you think carefully what would be your conclusion; that there were more larcenies while goods were passing through the Custom-house, or after they had passed into the hands of the owners? A.—I believe there are more while passing through the Custom-house.

Q.—Let us consider the case of goods landed from the Hamburg and Bremen boats; would they not have to cross the river to get over to this side? A.—Certainly they would.

Q.—The only additional cartage on such goods would be from the General Order stores to the owner's store? A.—Yes, unless the goods were down town.

Q.—Does not the additional cartage depend upon the relation between the General Order store and the ferries? A.—I do not so understand it. It seems that there would be two cartages.

Q.—But if the price depends upon the distance? A.—I do not know that it does. I can-

8 The New-York Times, Friday, January 12, 1872.

not from I have no knowledge of the charges or the rates.

Q.—How about the monopoly of LEET & CO.? A.—A gentleman engaged in the Harbeck stores of Brooklyn said that he would be glad to get the General Order business at fifty cents a package.

Q.—Do you think it would be possible for any Collector charged with the safe keeping of unclaimed goods, for such the General Order goods are, to allow them to go to the warehouse man who bid the lowest? A.—I believe they go now to the bonded warehouses, and that they are just as responsible as LEET and STOCKING. I think the Collector would have as much security.

Q.—Must not the Collector direct where the goods are to go? A.—Certainly he must.

Q.—When the goods from the Cunard vessels had to be stored in the Cunard warehouses was not that a monopoly? A.—It was as far as it went.

Q.—If a merchant should be charged $25 a package would he not have to pay it before he could get his goods? A.—I think that would be a case for a jury.

Q.—But would the Collector have any power to restrain them? A.—No, except by taking the warehouse away from them; perhaps there might be a condition in the giving that only certain rates should be charged.

Q.—Very good, now for something else; you informed the Secretary of the Treasury of the misconduct of JAS. THOMPSON, and the effect was removal by some influence; what was that influence? A.—I understood it was the influence of Senator CONKLING over Mr. GRANT.

Q.—From whom did you understand it? A.—I should rather not give his name; you could learn it in Washington easily.

Q.—But if we should learn from Senator CONKLING that it was not so? A.—Then I should believe that I had been misinformed.

Q.—I shall not insist upon the name of the individual, but it might happen that if we had his name and questioned him he might say that you had misunderstood him. Is not that so? A.—I cannot give the name, but I may say that there can be no doubt that some influence was brought; it was the common talk.

By Senator Stewart—Put yourself in his place; suppose you had been accused of some impropriety; would you not like to have the name of the man who had so stated? A.—If it was necessary to clear myself; otherwise not.

By Senator Howe—When Mr. THOMPSON had that conversation with you he was not an United States official? A.—No; he was Harbor-master.

Q.—How long a time elapsed between that conversation and his nomination as Weigh-master? A.—About a year.

Q.—Who was the gentleman whom you directed to inform the Secretary of Mr. THOMPSON'S misconduct? A.—I prefer not to give the name.

Q.—But suppose he never gave that message? A.—I have every reason to believe he did.

By Senator Stewart—I wish to have the name; I think it a most important matter? A.—It was HENRY C. LAKE, a weigher.

By Senator Howe—Was he the man whose position Mr. THOMPSON took?

Chairman—Let me have his address that he may be subpœnaed? A.—Fredonia, Chattauqua County. (In answer to Senator HOWE:) He was one of a batch removed, but I do not know that Mr. THOMPSON had his place.

By Senator Howe—Did you communicate this information to Collector MURPHY? A.—I did not.

Q.—Will you tell us why you sent a messenger to Washington with the information, and did not communicate it to Mr. MURPHY? A.—It was in the first place before the Secretary and in the second place I did not believe he would take any suggestions from me.

By Senator Stewart—Why did you not make that communication in writing? A.—It was a delicate matter, and I did not wish to be on the record as having made the communication.

By Senator Howe—You spoke of the removal of WALDOFF and SIZER—how long had they been in your department? A.—Mr. SIZER was in the Custom-house, and I appointed him to the Appraiser's office; I also appointed Mr. WALDOFF about the same time; I wish to say that I appointed him because I knew him to be competent, and not from any political motives.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—Met him at Buffalo in '63, when he was just going into the service.

Q.—You were also in the service? A.—For the first two years I was in the War Department, and afterwards was Provost Marshal for the Counties of Chattauqua and Cattaraugus.

Q.—When did you meet him again? A.—I met him at the house of Mr. HAMILTON when I was practicing law.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I cannot say, but it was not long before I was appointed Appraiser.

Q.—How long was it from that time to his appointment by you? A.—I cannot exactly say. It was in the Winter, I believe.

Q.—And it was not from any political recommendation then, but from your personal knowledge, acquired within a few days? A.—It was from my knowledge of his capacity.

Q.—Then you thought it correct to fill up that department with men for whom you had no recommendations, but whom you knew to be worthy? A.—Yes, Sir. There are men who are stronger without recommendation than with.

Q.—Now, about Mr. WALDOFF. How long had you known him? A.—Since 1866. He was foreman in a manufacturing jewelry establishment.

Q.—When were these gentlemen removed? A.—Shortly after my removal; some time in April, I believe.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. THOMPSON lives? A.—Third-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, I believe, in the same political district as myself.

Q.—But you do not attend the same political churches? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who made him Harbor-Master? A.—Gov. FENTON.

Q.—Referring to your testimony of yesterday, when was the request made to you by Mr. MURPHY, from the President, to retain Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—In the Summer of 1870, I believe, shortly after his entering into office.

Q.—Did he state the reason why the President wanted Mr. CORRIGAN retained? A.—That Mr. CORRIGAN was an important politician.

Q.—Did the President say so? A.—I understood that he had been so impressed by Mr. MURPHY.

Q.—What was Mr. CORRIGAN'S rank in the Custom-house? A.—He was an opener and packer.

Q.—Paid how much? A.—Three dollars a day.

Q.—Was he an important politician? A.—I do not know. It struck me as very odd that the President should interest himself for a man of that calibre.

By Senator Howe—So it seems to me, and I'm free to say that I do not believe a word of it. A.—I believe there is a witness to it, a Mr. TOWNSLEY.

Q.—What was your answer to Mr. MURPHY? Did you say that you would oblige the President, and retain Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—Yes, I said so.

Q.—Had you any further conversation with Mr. MURPHY on the subject? A.—Yes; on the next day.

Q.—Why was it renewed when you had agreed to humor the President and retain Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—I do not know, but it was renewed.

Q.—Was Mr. CORRIGAN a political chieftain, a leader among the clans, or one of the rank and file? A.—I do not know; I only understood that there was a strong desire to get hold of him and the men he controlled.

Q.—What men did he control? A.—I do not know; there was a contest between Mr. GRIDLEY and his friends, and Mr. MURPHY and his friends, and the point of that contest was "who should get hold of CORRIGAN."

Q.—Why was he discharged? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Then he was retained by you in obedience to Mr. MURPHY'S wishes, and discharged by your successor in obedience to Mr. MURPHY'S wishes also? A.—That was so.

By Senator Casserly—Let me ask you a question. Did CORRIGAN do what was wanted of him? A.—I believe he did not.

Q.—He voted against Mr. MURPHY'S expectations, did he not? A.—I have been so informed.

Q.—When was the election at which he disappointed Mr. MURPHY? A.—I do not know that he disappointed him. The election was in the Fall of 1870.

By Senator Howe—When was he discharged? A.—In the Summer of 1871.

Q.—Was he discharged for disappointing Mr. MURPHY in the Fall of 1870? A.—I never said so; I do not say so now.

Q.—Now about the trinity, FORBES, COUTANT and NASH; were they involved in any political contest? A.—I understood they were members of the General Committee.

The Senator from Wisconsin here examined the witness at length on the subject of the Twenty-third-street struggle, in which the three gentlemen were involved.

Senator Howe—Do you know a journal named the *Tribune*? A.—I do.

Q.—Read it occasionally. A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember, in the issue of Oct. 7, 1870, that it called attention to that meeting and spoke of the shameless efforts of the Tammany Republicans to control it? A.—I think there may have been some such squib, but I do not think it was an editorial.

Q.—Do you remember the same paper, in the issue of Oct. 13, speaking of Mr. TWEED'S surprise that his man SMITH had not succeeded in carrying that meeting? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you not know that FORBES, NASH, COUTANT, ATKINSON, and others, were accused of selling themselves to the Tammany Party and of attempting to defeat the efforts of the true Republicans? A.—I understood that Mr. MURPHY accused them of being Tammany Republicans, and that they were discharged for it.

Q.—Accused them of being Tammany Republicans, then, not Fenton Republicans? A.—They considered this the same thing.

Q.—Who is the SMITH spoken of? A.—I suppose he is the Commissioner of Police.

Q.—Is he considered as affiliated with Tammany? A.—He has been so spoken of, but I have every reason to believe that this is false, and that those who so speak of him have been far more mixed up with Tammany than he; and I will say right here, that if Mr. BLISS is put on the stand and I am allowed to question him, I will prove on incontrovertible testimony that such is the fact.

By Senator Casserly—Are we to understand from that remark that you believe yourself to be indirectly questioned by Mr. BLISS? A.—Such is my belief, most certainly.

Senator Pratt then questioned the witness on the General Order system, but obtained nothing of importance that has not already been given to the public.

The next witness was Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION. He testified: I am acquainted with the details of the General Order business, not absolutely fully, perhaps, but mainly. Taking my own line, if a vessel has made a long passage the goods are sent at once into General Order stores, the Company making itself responsible for the charges. The merchant pays it directly, and it is deducted from the bill of freight.

Chairman—Does your Company regard this as a gratuity to merchants? A.—No, we virtually cover it in the freight.

Q.—When you make your agreements with shippers do you remember this? A.—Not specially, but it is one of the incidentals.

Q.—Where do your ships discharge their cargoes? A.—North River, Pier No. 46, on this side.

Q.—If you had a General Order store where you could land your goods, would it be a great convenience to you? A.—It would; very great.

Q.—And to the shipper? A.—It would also be an advantage.

Q. When the Cunard and Hoboken lines had General Order stores, did it place you at a disadvantage? A.—Certainly; it gave them greater facilities.

Q.—Would you prefer the old system to the present? A.—No; because it would place us at a disadvantage in competition with them.

By Senator Stewart—How many lines are there on this side? A.—Five, I believe, and there are four on the other.

Q.—Is there any other on this side? A.—Yes, one to South America, and one to Cuba.

B.—How many companies had the General Order stores under their control? A.—Three, I believe.

Q.—What is the fourth now? A.—The White Star.

Q.—If the system to allow steam-ship companies to have their own General Order stores were to be introduced, you think all should have it or not? A.—Certainly, I think so.

Q.—Who would be responsible to the Collector? A.—The officers of the company.

Q.—Do you think the steam-ship officers would all be honest? A.—No, I do not think so.

By Senator Bayard—Is there any other additional guard to the interests of the United States in a General Order warehouse than there is in a bonded warehouse? A.—I do not know that there is.

By Senator Stewart—Do not goods that have not been specifically described, such as go into the General Order warehouse, require more safeguard than those in a bonded warehouse? A.—I presume they do. I perceive the distinction.

Q.—Would you, if you were Collector, feel it rather a risky business if the goods had to be sent to ten or twelve places? A.—I should.

By Senator Bayard—You are the agent of one of the leading foreign steam-ship lines, of which there are about a dozen. Tell me whether it is to the merchants' interest that there should be a monopoly, as at present, or that it should be open? A.—What I said before was only that we were under the old system at a disadvantage with those steamers who had a privilege which we had not.

Q.—And there was no other advantage? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—If you had a bonded warehouse, would it not be under a Government official? A.—I presume it would.

Q.—And if that warehouse became a bonded warehouse, would it not be under the Government charge in the same degree? A.—I believe it would.

Q.—Do you not think that if each steam-ship line were permitted to have General Order stores at convenient places it would be a convenience to the merchants? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would it not diminish the expenses of commerce in the port? A.—It might by competition.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the locality of the General Order stores? A.—I don't think I am.

Q.—What do you know about the charges? A.—I have no personal knowledge, but I understand from my clerks that the charges are about the same.

Q.—You say that it would be a convenience to commerce if each line had a General Order store, do you not? A.—No, I do not say that. My point is, that if other lines have it ours should, too.

Q.—Would it not enable you to diminish your expenses? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would not that enable you to carry goods for merchants at lower rates? A.—It would help somewhat.

Q.—If the facilities given to the lines on the other side were to be given to the lines on this side, would it not save them expense? A.—Certainly it would.

Q.—And do you not consider those expenses in the freight? A.—I suppose we do.

Q.—Then if you had not those expenses you would not need to consider them in the freight? A.—No, of course it would be a benefit.

By Senator Casserly—Leaving out your line, would you not consider it an advantage to have the old system restored? A.—I do not see that it would be any advantage to have the present system retained.

Q.—Then you think it would be an advantage to have the old system restored? A.—I do not know that it would be.

Q.—But you stated that it did give an advantage to those other companies; why? A.—Because it enabled them to save a great deal of time.

Q.—Then the advantage was to the shipping companies, not to the merchants? A.—Certainly; the point being with the companies to get away as expeditiously as possible.

Q.—Do you mean to say it was not an advantage to the merchant to have his goods placed under cover at once from the ship's tackles? A.—Strange as it may seem to you, Senator, it is not an advantage.

Q.—Did those lines over the other side carry a large amount of freight? A.—They did.

Q.—And to that extent did they not benefit the public? A.—I do not see that they did.

By Senator Stewart—Suppose there was a regulation that you should take ten days to unload, could you do business if another company had a general store? A.—It would be a great disadvantage to us.

Q.—If the whole of the General Order system were taken off commerce would it be a great relief? A.—I cannot say. I am not able to compute what it amounts to.

Chairman—Would it require another steamer if you were compelled to take more time to unload? A.—Undoubtedly it would have that effect.

Q.—Would you not be compelled to raise freight in such a case? A.—I am sure we should.

Q.—Would that be a benefit to the community? A.—I am sure that it would not.

Q.—Do you consider it would be fair to renew the old system and give General Order stores to the companies on the other side? A.—I think it would be unfair.

By Senator Casserly—Are LEET & CO. any more responsible than your line, or the Cunard, or any other? A.—I do not think any more. I have not a word to say against their responsibility.

Q.—There are about a dozen steam-ship lines now; how many were there ten years ago? A.—About half that number.

Q.—Have freights increased? A.—No, they are about the same.

By Senator Howe—Suppose Government were to take the General Order business into its own hands, and allowed vessels to run right up and discharge, would that be a benefit to the shipping lines? A.—Yes, I think it would.

Q.—Would it be a profit to the Government? A.—Not a pecuniary benefit.

Q.—If they levied a fair charge could they make a fair interest on the investment? A.—They might.

Q.—Could the Government afford to do it? A.—I think they might, but I have no opinion on the subject.

The next witness was Mr. JOHN G. DALE, of the Inman line of steam-ships. He made a statement concerning the details of the General Order business which did not differ at all from that preceding.

By Senator Stewart—What do you think of the old system with General Order stores at the Cunard and Hoboken lines? A.—I think it placed our line at a great disadvantage.

Q.—As to the safety of the goods how do the two systems compare? A.—I think the present the best arranged General Order store I ever saw.

Q.—In what consist its advantages? A.—It is at the corner of a street and has a great number of openings.

Q.—Is there a necessity for a General Order system? A.—It is, I understand, absolutely necessary.

Q.—Why? A.—For the quick discharge of vessels; it saves time.

Q.—Could the system be improved? A.—I should prefer that every steam-ship line should have its own General Order stores.

Q.—And how about its safety? A.—It would be, I think, about as safe as now.

Q.—That is if all the steam-ship men were honest? A.—I suppose the chances for honesty would be about the same as now.

Q.—You propose as a remedy that all the steam-ship lines should have General Order stores? A.—No, I do not. I do not complain of the present system, nor have I heard any complaints; but if a change is going to be made, I should like every steam-ship company to have its store.

By Senator Pratt—Under the old system how many European lines of steamers were running into this port? A.—Seven or eight.

Q.—Did your Company complain of this preference? A.—I did not complain, but I felt it as a grievance.

Q.—You thought all the lines should be on a par? A.—Yes, that was my idea.

Q.—Is there not the same security now for the goods in LEET and STOCKING'S charge as there was for the goods under the old system? A.—Yes, there is exactly.

Q.—Has there been any increase in the rates of storage? A.—I do not know what the charges were on the other side; or if on the other are about the same as they have been for many years; here are bills very recently paid which, you see, average $1 25; many years ago I have paid $1 50.

By Senator Howe—What should you think of the expediency of the Government building docks of its own and stores of its own and taking this General Order business into its own hands? A.—It would be very good if the ships were allowed to load at the same place.

Q.—How long does it take you to unload from your largest vessels? A.—We have discharged, loaded and coaled in thirty-six hours.

Q.—If you had to unload separately would it take you longer? A.—Much longer.

Q.—Then if you could not load at the same time it would not be an advantage? A.—No; it would be a positive disadvantage.

By Senator Bayard—These bills that you have presented are not specially selected? A.—No;

THE ALDERMEN AT WORK.

Retrenchment Inaugurated—Annual Expenses Reduced From $978,300 to $929,100.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. Every member was in his seat, and the concourse of spectators present was sufficient to fill every foot of space allotted to the public. Acting Mayor COCHRANE presided.

Mr. WILDER (Republican) presented a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ferries, when appointed, requiring that the Corporation Counsel inform the Board in relation to the franchise, ferry rights and contracts existing with the Brooklyn Ferry Company, and the rate of fare they are authorized to charge; also touching the acquirement and transferment of the rights and franchises held by the Long Island Ferry Company, and whether any action is required for the protection of the rights of the public.

Mr. JOYCE (Reform Democrat) offered a resolution which, on being seconded by Mr. FALCONER, (Republican,) was adopted, asking that the Commissioner of Public Works report, at his earliest convenience, a list of the several contracts made by the Department of Public Works at present unfinished upon which work has been suspended, specifying particularly those awarded after due competition, as by law provided, and those (if any) awarded without such competition, together with such other facts and information as may be of utility to the Common Council.

RETRENCHMENT IN EARNEST.

Mr. FALCONER presented the following report, which was read by Mr. SHAFER, the clerk *pro tem.*:

The Committee appointed to ascertain the number of clerks and other employes required to perform the necessary labor of the Clerk's office, by what name they shall be designated, the probable number of hours of each day required for the proper discharge of their duties, and the compensation therefor, and to report to this Board the result of their inquiries, together with such recommendations as in their judgment are necessary to reduce to a minimum the expenditures of the Clerk's office, submit the following report and recommendations:

That on investigation they find the present number of employes in the Clerk's office to be twenty-nine, at an annual expense to the City of $78,300; that they have carefully considered the character of the twenty-nine offices thus filled, and the usefulness of the persons thus employed, and are satisfied that the *necessary* labors of the Clerk's office do not require so large a number of attaches, nor so heavy an expenditure of money in order to their proper performance.

Therefore, they recommend that the number of employes in the Clerk's office be reduced to thirteen, at an annual expense of $29,100. That they be designated by the names, and be paid the annual salaries specified in the following roll, giving attention to the business of the office during business hours. They would urge the practical adoption of this recommendation, calling the attention of the Board to the fact that without illiberality or parsimony, an annual saving of $49,200 would be effected by the City. In relation to the resolution presented by Alderman CONOVER, and which was also referred to this Committee, they would recommend its adoption, to wit:

That all persons at present employed in the Clerk's office, and holding position under appointment by the late Board of Aldermen, or by the Clerk of said Board, are hereby removed from office, and their places are declared vacant from this date.

The report was accompanied by a statement (already published) of the expenses of the Board, growing out of clerk hire, &c., under the régime which expired on the 1st inst. The following proposed officers of the Board, together with the new scale of salaries, were also presented with the report:

Clerk	$5,000
Deputy Clerk	4,000
First Assistant Clerk	3,000
Second Assistant Clerk	2,500
Engrossing Clerk	2,500
Messenger for office	1,000
Librarian and Engrossing Clerk	2,000
Assistant Librarian	1,500
Janitor City Library	1,200
Sergeant-at-Arms	2,000
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper	1,500
Reader	1,200
Messenger to President	1,200
Total	$29,100

Mr. VAN SCHAICK, (Reform Democrat,) moved to lay the report on the table, but it was finally moved to adopt the concluding paragraph of the report, relative to the removal of all persons employed in the Clerk's office, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 2, all the members, except COMAN and PLUNKITT (the only vestiges of Tammany remaining in the Board) voting in the affirmative.

Mr. VANCE (Republican) moved that the remainder of the report be laid upon the table, printed in full and made the special order of business at the next meeting of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. MEHRBACH (Reform Democrat) moved that the election of Clerk be postponed until the next meeting, which was carried, and the Board adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Third-Avenue Savings Bank.

Yesterday was the ninth day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. Little or no excitement was manifested throughout the day. The deposits drawn out yesterday amounted to $62,000, making a total of $1,612,000 withdrawn during the nine days' run. Public confidence is being gradually restored, no better proof of which could be found than that a depositor who on Monday drew out his balance of $2,160, yesterday afternoon returned this sum to the bank, with many expressions of renewed confidence.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A Tenth Ward Council of Political Reform was organized last night at No. 69 Ludlow-street.

Judge SPENCER and Mrs. SPENCER, of Syracuse, are spending a few days at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

At the Arion Club-house, the carnival season was inaugurated last night by the members of the Arion Society.

JANE MCCOUGHLIN died yesterday, from burns received the previous evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Gen. NEWTON delivered a lecture, last evening, on the improvements in the harbor of New-York, before the Xavier Union.

VICTOR MICHOLITS, aged twenty-two, a native of Austria, was found dead in his bed, at No. 155 Eldridge-street, last evening.

HONORA O'CONNELL yesterday died of hydrophobia at her residence, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

WM. TOTTEN, who was shot by the ramrod of a cannon fired in front of No. 92 Cherry-street, died yesterday in the Park Hospital.

The Committee to confer with the Harlem Railroad Company meet in the passengers room of the Forty-second-street Depot, this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTINA RETZLER, aged six, of No. 420 Fourth-avenue, died, yesterday, in Bellevue, from injuries received by being run over by a Sixth-avenue car.

The New-York Yacht Club is making preparations to send a squadron of its best yachts to Russia, next Summer, to participate in an international fête.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, THOMAS FLOOD pleaded guilty of the larceny of a watch from WM. GREEN, and was sent to Sing Sing for four years.

CHARLES MCCANN was committed yesterday for stabbing Patrolman DEVLIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while he was attempting to arrest him for disorderly conduct.

JOHN MCCLOUD, a porter, in the employ of DUNN & CASE, was committed on a charge of obtaining confectionery, worth $45, of GEO. F. WATSON, No. 337 West Twenty-fifth-street.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN LYNCH, of No. 222 Hudson-street, was charged with receiving stolen goods. The jury disagreed on the case and were discharged.

SARAH KENNEDY recovered a judgment for $1,000, by default, yesterday, before Judge FREEDMAN, against MICHAEL SHAW, for breach of promise, and seduction under promise to marry.

FREDERICK PARKER, aged twenty-five, last night fell and had his left foot caught between the bridge and the South ferry-boat and terribly crushed. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

Messrs. BURNETT & JACKSON, of the Excelsior Iron Works, constructed the iron railing and lamp-posts surrounding the Franklin statue, and not FISHER & BIRD, as mentioned by mistake yesterday.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday next, to consider the report on the depressed condition of the American shipping interests, as amended at the last meeting of the Chamber.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, GEORGE QUINN, aged fifteen, was committed without bail on a charge of robbing THOS. KELLY, of No. 239 Mott-street, of $56. QUINN was attired as a lady at the time of the assault.

The Union League Club met last evening for the election of officers for the ensuing year, but up to midnight the result was not known. The poll will be submitted to a meeting of the Executive Committee which is convened for this evening.

JOHN HOLLAND, of No. 12 Washington-street, and CHAS. HUMBER, of No. 15 East Broadway, were committed at the Tombs, yesterday, for breaking into the premises of KLEINDIGER & SCHLEUND, No. 11 Battery-place, where they were arrested.

At 8½ o'clock, yesterday morning, the sun assumed a deep red appearance. Without fatigue to the eye one could look over its face and perceive a large dark spot on the north-east side. The diameter of the spot was estimated to be about 27,000 miles.

The German Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District last night elected as President, THEODORE KILIAN; Vice-Presidents, JOHN J. STEITZ and T. C. HANBURR; Secretaries, JOHN J. POLLOK and EDWARD F. NUESPICKEL, and as Treasurer, JOHN SCHMUCK.

The Young Men's Democratic Reform Club last evening elected the following officers: President, TOWNSEND COX; Vice-Presidents, E. Cooper, S. Shernes, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., E. R. Robinson and Wheeler H. Peckham; Treasurer, Henry Havemeyer; Secretary, Francis M. Scote.

Today Messrs. BENNETT and DOUGLASS will attempt to bring off their pigeon-shooting match at Jerome Park, and it is the intention of Mr. BERGH to stop it. The Buffalo agents of the Society have been notified that PAINE and BOGARDUS will attempt to finish their matches there today.

Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, received a letter on Wednesday from Mrs. MANSFIELD, informing him that for several days and nights past her house had been continually watched by strangers to her. Capt. WILLIAMSON replied that he would see that she suffered no personal injury.

The Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Grocers' Board of Trade, Ship-owners' Association, Produce Exchange and Vessel-owners' Association, appointed to consider the Quarantine abuses, was in session yesterday. A subcommittee was appointed to draft a law in regard to the matter.

The case of CALLENDER was before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. Mr. STEVENSON, the President of the bank, testified that the loans to CALLENDER were looked upon as temporary loans, and that at the time he signed the statements as to the bank's solvency, it was in an improving condition.

A meeting of the National Bureau of Migration was held last evening, to take steps for the organization of a homestead co-operative scheme by which the mechanics and laboring men could obtain homes in the suburban districts. Mr. GREELEY and others spoke at some length, strongly urging the adoption of some such plan.

LONG ISLAND.

At a meeting at Huntington, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved to divide the town. A special meeting will be held for that purpose on the 20th.

Yesterday the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Hunter's Point ran off the rails when about 500 yards from the station at Jamaica. Though the cars dragged along for a considerable distance, there was no loss of life or injury sustained.

The barn and other out-buildings of the American Hotel at Babylon were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The hotel, billiard-room and dwelling opposite were damaged slightly. The property belonged to Messrs. CLARENDON & SMULL, liquor-dealers of New-York, and was fully insured. The damage was about $2,500.

Yesterday the Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at Jamaica to hear the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the bills of the Justices and constables of Newtown. The bills investigated amounted to $8,107 54, which the Committee reduced to $3,366 59. The Board then adjourned, and the Committee proceeded to the investigation of the constables' bills.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About sixty liquor-dealers of Morrisania have been summoned to appear before Justice SHIELDS, of West Farms, for violations of the Excise laws.

The Committee of Twenty appointed by the Reformers of Morrisania met last night, to discuss a bill which had been framed for the amendment of the town charter.

STATEN ISLAND.

JOHN GIBSON was thrown out of a lumber wagon at Stapleton, on Wednesday, and received serious injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three additional cases of small-pox were yesterday reported to the Newark health authorities.

There are 441 inmates in the Hudson County Almshouse, and eighty-five in the County Penitentiary.

BERNARD MCMAHON, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, died on Wednesday night, of softening of the brain.

Mayor MEIGS, of Bayonne, has vetoed a resolution creating the offices of City Counsel and Corporation Attorney.

There were only three fires in Jersey City during December, causing a loss of $730. The Fire Department costs, monthly, $4,275.

The dry-goods store of E. B. MARSH, at New-Brunswick, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and silks valued at $1,000 stolen.

WM. WILSON, a mason, died in Jersey City, yesterday, from injuries received by the falling of a scaffold upon which he was working.

On Wednesday night the Police made a descent on a cock-pit in Newark-street, Hoboken, and dispersed over 200 persons who had assembled there.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Convention of the Synod of New-Jersey commenced in the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark yesterday.

Four of the seven small-pox patients taken into the Hoboken Hospital from the German steamer *Hansa*, have become convalescent and been discharged.

The danger has become so great at the crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad at Metuchin that citizens have appointed a committee to secure the placing of flagmen.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders met yesterday. The Director announced that the war debt had been reduced to $1,900,000, and that the expenditure for county purposes last year amounted to $821,188.

Two New-York real estate firms last week purchased between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land in Somerset County. It is believed they were acting for Judge PACKER, in the interest of the new West Line Railroad.

While intoxicated, on Wednesday evening, an unknown man attempted to commit suicide by placing himself upon the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, on the Raritan River bridge. He was removed and locked up.

[Advertisement]

"Consumption arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 5 A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 11 A. M.....For France, via Brest, by the *Washington*, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7: